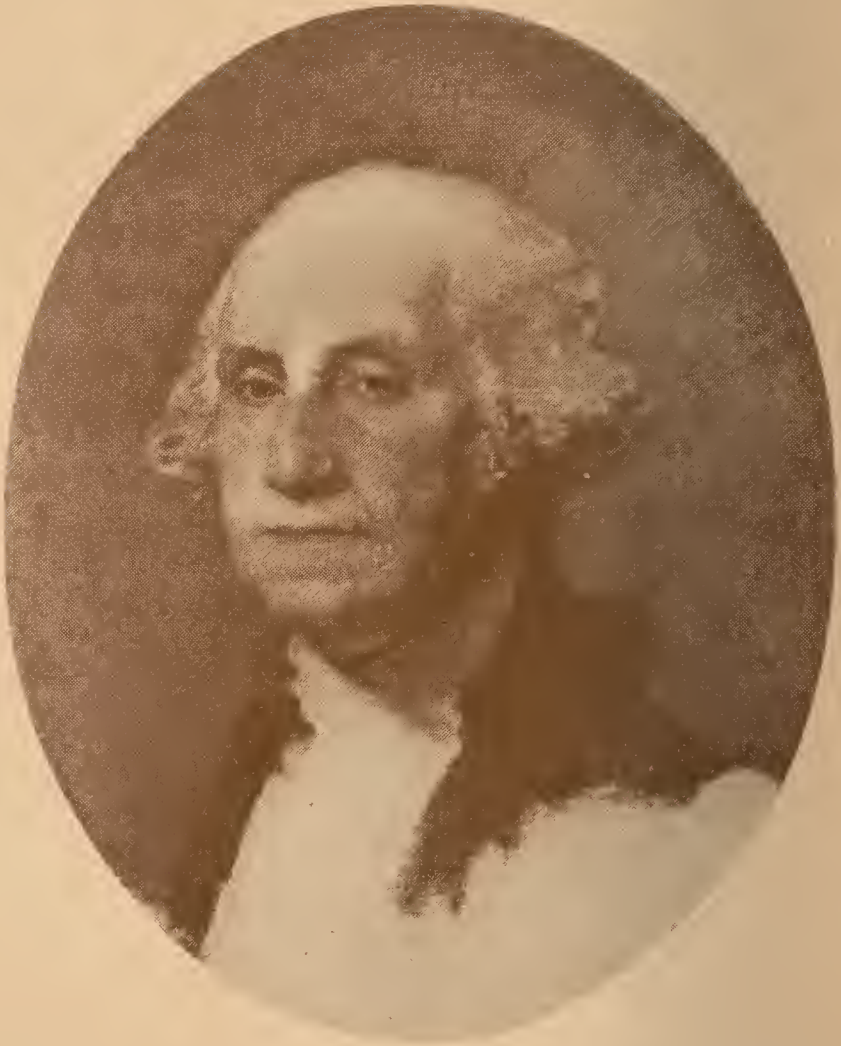






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Americanism



GEORGE WASHINGTON

He is known thruout the land as the "Father of His Country." He led the Colonial Army to victory. He was chosen, unanimously, the first President of the United States of America, "First in War, First in Peace, First in the Hearts of His Countrymen," by Richard Henry Lee.

Americanism

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Founder, Oregon Writers' League

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INTRODUCTION



UMAN psychology reveals the existence of a definite “drive” toward group unity, or what some have called “the herd instinct.” There is a grave doubt regarding the ultimate coalescence of humankind through the destruction of national entities so that each will call the other “brother,” all speak the same tongue, think the same thoughts, battle for the same ideals, and live in perfect harmony and understanding, one with his neighbor throughout the world. This is an ideal for which to strive. But it is extremely doubtful whether the average human being can lend himself within the very near future to the radical mental and moral reconstruction necessary to achieve the afore-mentioned results. National divisions are inevitable. But it should be our task to assist each nationality to its maximum social and spiritual self development as well as to evolve a closer and more harmonious coordination of international interests.

We, in the United States, have our duty to perform. Our efforts should in large part be devoted to increasing and intensifying in the minds of our growing youth, the millions of our future active citizens, the understanding of what our great democracy represents, what have been its ideals and what are still its predominant moral values. If our government is to continue to live, and if it is to improve in its spiritual force in the world, this will only be accomplished by transmitting to the growing generation satisfactory conceptions regarding the foundation stones upon which this democracy of

ours has been constructed, and along what lines endeavor must be launched in order to safeguard its continued existence.

Mr. Groves has succeeded in writing one of the essential primers to an enlightened consciousness on the part of our youth regarding the ideals of our democracy. In simple, pithy, romantic and pointed historical summaries and anecdotes, he has compiled an introductory manual to good citizenship. In weaving all his material around the flag, he has followed good psychological and pedagogical precepts. We continually deal with symbols. It is in the nature of human minds to develop such short-cuts to abstract thought. Our flag is rich in tradition, profound in its symbolism. It represents our idealism, our unselfishness, our heroism, our regard for human rights, our concern for the oppressed and persecuted of all lands, our faith in humanity, and in the capacity of the average man to rise to higher and higher levels of social and moral self consciousness and self realization.

Give me a boy or a girl who loves the flag and what it symbolizes, a love that is not blind or forced, but one that is full of understanding and of devotion, a love that makes the heart beat fast and strengthens the will for the supreme sacrifice,—and I say to you, there you have the making of the essential citizenship of our great American democracy.

S. C. KOHS.

Portland, Oregon,
June 25, 1923.

FOREWORD



AT a meeting of the Coffee Cup Club a few evenings ago there arose a discussion of the meaning of "Americanism."

Said one, "Is it not a state of mind—largely idealism? Our conception of government is founded largely upon certain idealistic theories of religious freedom, economic freedom and social equality. And in this day idealism comes off rather badly in the conflict with materialism. With increasing frequency victory rests with those who deny that in any sense they are their brother's keepers."

"All of which may be true," said another; "materialism, selfishness, and greed may seem more and more to dominate, but Americans are essentially idealistic. Our form of government is idealistic, and though we may, both as individuals and as a nation, fail to measure up to the vision that inspired our forefathers, yet it is this vision that must in the final analysis be as the 'pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night' that shall guide us out of the wilderness.

"The old landmarks are obscured or lost sight of in the miasma of morally loose and politically unsound ideas generated and broadcast by some of the older countries.

"We must," said he, pounding the table vigorously, "unify our forces, and prepare to meet the newer and more subtle dangers. We must amalgamate more thoroughly the peoples of other nations who have come to us in search of freedom from old world conditions, and who are prepared to find here their own conception of freedom, instead of ours.

"Our youth upon whom the future depends must understand more thoroughly the principles and ideals upon which our republic is founded.

"As far as that goes," this he said with an impatient shrug, "we, ourselves, need to get a firmer grasp upon fundamental things.

"We must get back to the sound ideas and ideals of those greatest Americans, Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt."

This discussion was still fresh in my mind when my attention was called to the manuscript of a new book, covering many of the points brought up.

Dealing with those fundamental things in American history: the Constitution, Our Flag, the Monroe Doctrine, and the Declaration of Independence, and with no attempt at personal interpretation, the author, Hubert Beckwith Groves, gives us, as the result of two years of research, a special compilation of patriotic material for which one might search in vain through many other volumes.

It is so rich in both information and inspiration that it would appear a well nigh indispensable book for the student, the new citizen, the speaker, the public library, and the home.

JOHN T. HOTCHKISS.

Portland, Oregon
July 1, 1923.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE



HAT this volume might be as Professor Kohs avers in his introduction, an "essential primer" and a "manual to good citizenship," was the thought ever present, in the mind of the author, during the many months of research and reading that it necessitated to complete "Americanism."

In early student days, the author would have been greatly relieved if he had been able to procure a single volume reciting a complete history of "Our Flag." It is hoped that Section One, of "Americanism," will be of some value to those who are seeking information about Our National Emblem.

Regarding the Monroe Doctrine, in Section Two, the author has endeavored to write a simple, concise treatise on Our Foreign Policy, showing when this policy was laid down, and giving a brief resume of the historic prominence it has assumed in American history.

There are many boys and girls who can recite parts, or the whole, of the Declaration of Independence, which is no mean accomplishment. In Section Three, the author has tried to pen a romantic story, setting forth a number of the most historic events which preceded the memorable Fourth of July, 1776. This has been done with the hope that the reader may have more firmly fixed in mind the reasons and the important steps which made inevitable the drafting and the signing of Our National Creed.

There is not a document, in all the world, that is more interesting to read than the Constitution of the United States of America. The stirring events, the blunders and the vicissitudes that led up to the time of the Constitutional Convention, 1787, will prove an inspiration to any American. In Section Four, the author has essayed to convey a highly condensed and authentic story of how this Constitution was drafted, and to briefly outline some of the most important events of history that preceded its ratification; also to explain, in skeleton form, the three great departments of the Federal Government: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, and to offer a clarifying analysis of the Nineteen Amendments.

A number of the illustrations used were taken from "We and Our Government," by Jenks and Smith.

The author is deeply indebted to a number of friends who have assisted in the collating of material and illustrations for "Americanism;" among them being Portland Public Library attaches; Professor S. C. Kohs, Ph. D., Psychologist and Author; John T. Hotchkiss, Founder Oregon Writer's League; John C. Boyer, Master Printer and Publisher, who gave this volume its name, and who assisted in a large measure in making "Americanism" possible; William T. Perkins, James W. Albert, Vivian Flexner, Thos. H. Collard, Artist, who made the drawings of several of the flags, and, most especially, the one hundred Oregonians who assisted in financing the first edition.

HUBERT BECKWITH GROVES.

Portland, Oregon,

June 30, 1923

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Section One

OUR FLAG

EVOLUTION OF THE FLAG



IN the Divine Administration of the World, the Creator has always used signs and symbols to impress his ideas on mankind. Did He not flash across the sky the greatest Flag of all time, when He put the "Rainbow" into the Heavens, being a symbol or sign that He would never again destroy the Earth by water, after He had destroyed all living things upon earth except Noah, his family, and two of each kind of beast, etc.?

CUDGELS AND COLORED CLAY

Man, too, has always used signs and symbols to convey his ideas. Primitive man, in order to distinguish those of his own tribe, had a peculiar type of cudgel, or a daub of colored clay on his body. The next step was to tie bits of skin of animals to poles so that they might be held high in the air, and be recognized from a distance. Then later some rude sign on his clumsy shield served his purpose.

It will be remembered that the Crusaders had the cross of St. George emblazoned upon their shields, when they marched against the infidels of the Holy Land, led by the heroic Anglo-Saxon leader, Richard Couer de Leon.

FIRST FLAG OF AMERICA

It is of historic interest to know that it was this same flag, a red cross on a white ground, the Cross of St. George, which Richard raised as he came in sight of Jerusalem, in the name of He who died on the cross, that was the first flag to wave over North American soil, with a permanancy; namely, at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607.

Do not the business men of our day have trade marks; lodges, emblems; colleges and schools, class pins, etc., and states and cities their seals?

"STARS AND STRIPES"

Now we in America have as our National emblem, the "Stars and Stripes" which appears very often a beautifully woven silk flag, being the symbol of the greatest Democracy in all the World.

Thus you can trace very easily the evolution of the flag.



Our Flag

"There is no flag in all the world that stirs the hearts of its countrymen like "Our Flag," the "Stars and Stripes."

It has ever waved in Victory; it means Liberty, Power, and Justice, and it adorns our homes and institutions, a glorious emblem of the world's greatest Democracy, the United States of America."

—Hubert Beckwith Groves.

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THE FLAG OF A GREAT PEOPLE



THE RAVEN OF THE VIKING

The first Flag or Standard to touch the shores of America. Brought by Eric the Red, 1000.



ROUND the story of "Our Flag" is woven the history of Our Country, and there is no more romantic account of the birth of any nation than that of the United States of America.

Up until the time the "Stars and Stripes" became our National Emblem, there had been five different Flags or Standards bearing National significance in America, which appeared in the following order:

Raven of the Vikings,
Brought by Eric the Red, 1000.

Royal Standard of Spain,
Unfurled by Columbus, 1492.

Cross of St. George,
Thru Cabot discovery, 1497; and Jamestown
Expedition, 1607.

British Red Ensign,
British National Flag, 1707, after Cromwell.

Continental Grand Union Flag,
Hoisted by Washington, January 1, 1776.

"Stars and Stripes",
Established by Congress, June 14, 1777.
"Betsy" Ross Flag.

Fifteen Stripes and Fifteen Stars Flag.
Ordered by Congress after Vermont and Ken-
tucky were added as fourteenth and fif-
teenth State, 1792 until 1818.

Thirteen Stripes—Twenty Stars,
Return to original Thirteen Stripes, and a Star
for each State admitted into Union, July 4,
1818.

Present "Stars and Stripes".
Thirteen Stripes—Forty-eight Stars.
Arizona was admitted February 14, 1912.

SOME EARLY COLONIAL FLAGS

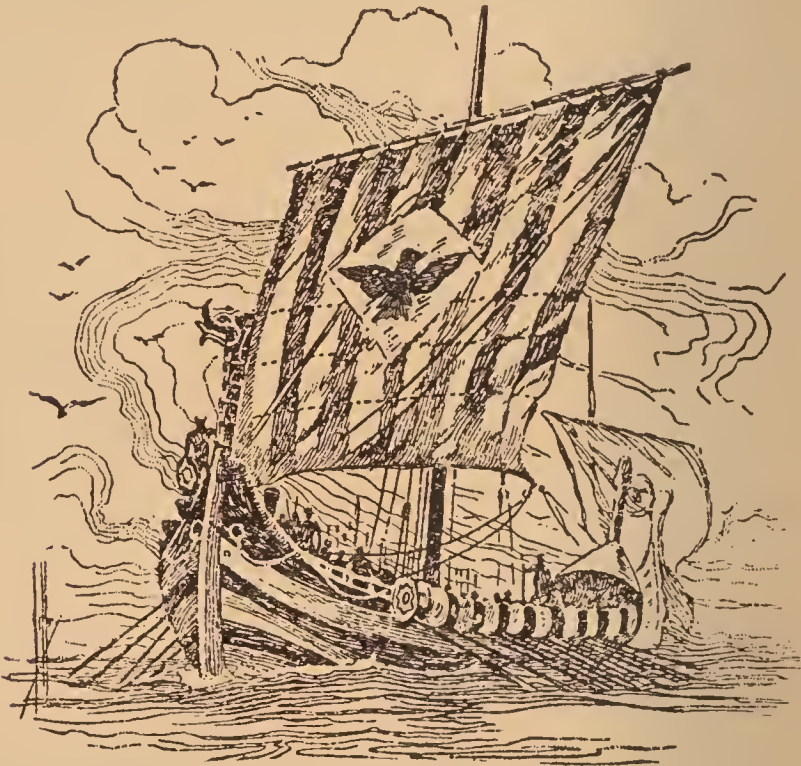
Altho the first five Flags as outlined above were of National significance, it is important to remember that in the early days when the Thirteen Colonies were weak British holdings, there were many local emblems or symbols flown.

During the Revolution there were as many flags carried into battle as there are races of people in our country now. These Flags were of various colors and designs, including thereon pine trees, rattlesnakes, crescents, palmetto trees, and numerous mottoes such as, "Liberty," "Don't tread on me," etc.

FIRST FLAGS IN AMERICA

Leif Erickson, or Eric the Red, the valiant Norseman, is credited with having brought the first emblem or banner to North America. This hardy Norseman guided his vessels, with curiously shaped figureheads and square sails, to the shores of Vinland, Labrador, Nova Scotia or the New England coast bringing with him the Vikings' standard—the "Raven of the Vikings"—500 years before Columbus set foot upon the New World.

This emblem was a raven with extended wings, and open bill, and was emblazoned upon the great square sail of Erickson's ships.



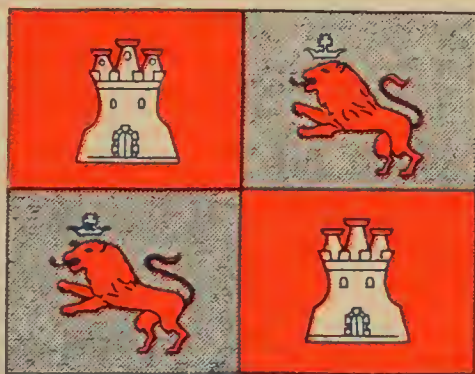
SHIP OF ERIC THE RED

This hardy Norseman had two symbols; one a raven emblazoned upon the center of the square sail, representing swiftness, and the other a hand carved dragon head, at the bow of the ship, representing fierceness.

COLUMBUS PLANTS SPANISH STANDARD

Columbus in 1492, planted on the shores of Watling Island, in the Bahamas, the royal standard of Spain, in the name of Isabella and Ferdinand.

This truly royal Flag, arranged in four quarters, its colors, red, gold and silver—the regal standard of Castile and Leon—is generally accepted as being the first Flag to fly over American soil.



SPANISH STARDARD

Unfurled by Columbus 1492 on the shores of Watling Island.

INDIANS HAVE STANDARD

In the historic account of Columbus' return, it reads of his taking with him some of the natives from the New World, and it is significant that these aborigines, of North America, carried with them, to Spain, a standard of their own, which was a pole full fledged or covered with the wings and feathers of an eagle.

CROSS OF ST. GEORGE BY CABOT

John Cabot, whose patron was King Henry VII, planted the Cross of St. George on North American soil—likely on the northern shores of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, in 1497, and took possession of the land in the name of Henry VII, for England.



THE CROSS OF ST. GEORGE

The first Flag to fly with a permanency in America, by Jamestown Expedition, 1607. Carried by the Cabots to America, 1497, also by the "Pilgrim Fathers" in 1620.

FIRST PERMANENT FLAG IN AMERICA

America's first Flag, that was unfurled with a permanency, was an emblem bearing the Cross of St. George—being the same emblem as was carried by John Cabot. It was brought to our shores by members of the Jamestown Expedition, which sailed down the Thames (England) in mid-winter of 1606-07, and landed in Jamestown, Va., in the spring of 1607.

The King's Colors were flown on the English vessels from 1607 until 1649, when Cromwell did away with the King's Colors, and the Cross of St. George became the British National Flag, until 1707.

The King's Colors, (the Union Jack), were flown at the mainmast, and the Cross of St. George was flown at the bow, but it was the Cross of St. George that the voyagers took ashore.

It is interesting to note that the "Mayflower," which brought over the Pilgrim Fathers also flew the Cross of St. George; in fact this Flag had Colonial identity until 1707.

RED ENSIGN FOR AMERICA

In 1707 the complete union of the Kingdom of Great Britain, including England, Wales and Scotland was formed, and the first Union Parliament was convened. This body then ordained that the Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew be conjoined.

The National Flag of Great Britain then became the British Red Ensign, which then, in turn, became the prominent Flag in the British American Colonies.

So for many, many years previous to the American Revolution, the British American Colonies flew the Red Ensign of the Mother Country.



BRITISH RED ENSIGN

Flown for many years in the Colonies prior to the Revolution.

COMPOSITION OF RED ENSIGN

This Flag was composed of a red body, with a blue canton holding a union of the Crosses of St. George, England, and St. Andrew, Scotland.

In a flag the canton (Latin, canton means corner) is a square in the upper left-hand corner of the flag, next the hoist. The hoist is the vertical part, dimension, or height of the portion next the staff or pole or halyards. The union is the device placed in the canton to indicate political union.

The British Jack, or Union Jack, as it is commonly called, was also flown. This Flag is

none other than the replica of the canton in the British Red Ensign, and the present British Flag.

The National Flag of the British Empire was modified in 1801, when the Cross of St. Patrick of Ireland, was added to the canton.

FIRST NATIONAL AMERICAN FLAG

It was inevitable that the Thirteen Original Colonies should separate from the Mother Country, and naturally a new Flag would be necessary.

The Journals of Congress record that Benj. Harrison, Benj. Franklin of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Lynch, of South Carolina, were appointed a committee to confer with Washington, on regulating the Continental Army, September 20, 1775.

CONTINENTAL GRAND UNION FLAG

These men, it is said, were also to discuss the composition of a new Flag. There is no official record as to this, but records exhibit that General George Washington, on January 1, 1776, hoisted at Army Headquarters, Cambridge, Mass., a Flag of "Thirteen Stripes," red and white alternately, with a blue canton, holding the Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew.

This Flag became the Continental Grand Union Flag, and the first American National Flag.



CONTINENTAL GRAND UNION FLAG

Hoisted by George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial Army, January 1, 1776.

Both the First and Second Continental Congress had been in session in Philadelphia by this time, and represented the "United Colonies of North America." Therefore this Flag may well be termed the First National Flag. Washington had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and provisions for a Navy had been commenced about the time Washington first hoisted the Continental Grand Union Flag. George Washington says of this Flag:

"We hoisted the Union Flag in compliment to the United Colonies, and saluted it with 13 guns."

In "Our Country's Flag," being a volume by Edward S. Holden, L. L. D., and edited by Wm. T. Harris, A. M., L. L. D., United States Commissioner of Education, and published by Appleton, the author writes:

"It was necessary to adopt a flag for the Navy and the Continental Army as well, and the Congress appointed a committee with Dr. Benj. Franklin as its head to go to Cambridge to consult with General Washington and to recommend such a flag. The new flag was first displayed at the camp before Boston in January, 1776, and it represented the exact situation of affairs."

MARKS UNION OF THIRTEEN COLONIES

The display of this Flag before the Army under Washington meant a new era in Colonial affairs, and was the first to be raised as a symbol that the Thirteen Original Colonies were united in purpose.

This Flag was also known as the "Union Flag," "The Grand Union Flag" and "The Great Union Flag." The last name was given it by a writer in the Philadelphia Gazette of January 15, 1775, who, in his explanation of the title said the Flag showed the union of the Thirteen Colonies as the Great Union Flag of

Great Britain did that of England and Scotland.

ADMIRAL HOPKINS FLIES THIS FLAG

That the "Continental Grand Union Flag" was adopted by both the land and sea forces is evidenced in a letter that follows, which missive appears in the American Archives, fourth series, Vol. four, page 965.

Admiral Hopkins was in command of the American fleet. His first achievement as commander-in-chief of the Navy was the capture of New Providence, when he sailed his fleet into the West Indian waters.

Newburg, N. Carolina, Feb. 9th, 1776.

"By a gentleman from Philadelphia, we have received the pleasing account of the actual sailing from that place of the first American fleet that ever swelled their sails on the Western Ocean, etc.

"This fleet consists of five sail, fitted out from Philadelphia, which are to be joined at the capes of Virginia by two more ships from Maryland, and is commanded by Admiral Hopkins, a most experienced and venerable sea captain.

"They sailed from Philadelphia amidst the acclamations of thousands assembled on the joyful occasion, under the display of the Union Flag, with thirteen stripes in the field, emblematic of the thirteen United Colonies."

Further evidence is given in an issue of the London Ladies' Magazine, under date July, 1776, in which the following appeared:

"The colors of the American fleet were striped under the Union, with thirteen strokes called the Union Colonies, and their standard, a rattlesnake; motto "Don't tread on me."

MARKS THE VERY SPOT

A monument of granite marks the spot where Washington hoisted the Continental Grand Union Flag, on the crown of Prospect Hill, at the head of Prospect Hill Ave., Somerville, and the following inscription is engraved upon it:

On this Hill
the Union Flag with its thirteen stripes,
the emblem of the
Union Colonies,
First bade defiance to an enemy
January 1, 1776.
Here was the Citadel
the most formidable work in the
American Lines
During the seige of Boston,
June 17, 1775, to March 17, 1776.

BIRTHDAY OF "STARS AND STRIPES"



"STARS AND STRIPES"

Adopted as the National Emblem of the United States of America,
June 14. 1777, by Congress.



HERE are no official records showing who was responsible for the origination of the "Stars and Stripes," but there is certain tangible and much traditional evidence that countenances the supposition that George Washington, the "Father of Our Country," was very largely responsible for the origin and composition of the first "Stars and Stripes," and that he requested "Betsy" Ross, a seamstress in Philadelphia, to make the Flag with "Thirteen Stripes," alternating red and white, representing the Original Thirteen Colonies, with a blue field, in the upper left hand corner, containing Thirteen Stars arranged in a circle.

This Flag was submitted to the Continental Congress, and was adopted by that body on June 14, 1777.

The following is a copy of the resolution passed by Congress, at Philadelphia, adopting the "Stars and Stripes" as the National Flag:

"Resolved: That the flag of the Thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternating red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in blue field, representing a new constellation."

This, then, is the Birth of the "Stars and Stripes."

FLAG DAY

To commemorate the day of the birth of the "Stars and Stripes," June 14, 1777, June 14 of each year has been set apart as a national holiday, and is known as "Flag Day."

On this day you will find the "Stars and Stripes" flying over every Government building in the country, and over the United States Embassy buildings, and other United States Government offices in all parts of the world, and over millions of homes and public buildings in America. Thousands of school children on this day are engaged in patriotic exercises honoring "Flag Day."

WASHINGTON'S COAT OF ARMS

The Washington Coat of Arms, as shown below, bore red and white stripes with three red stars placed across the top white stripe. These stars were five pointed, it will be noticed.



WASHINGTON COAT OF ARMS

Note the Stars and the Stripes. The Stripes were red and white and the Stars were red, and five-pointed.

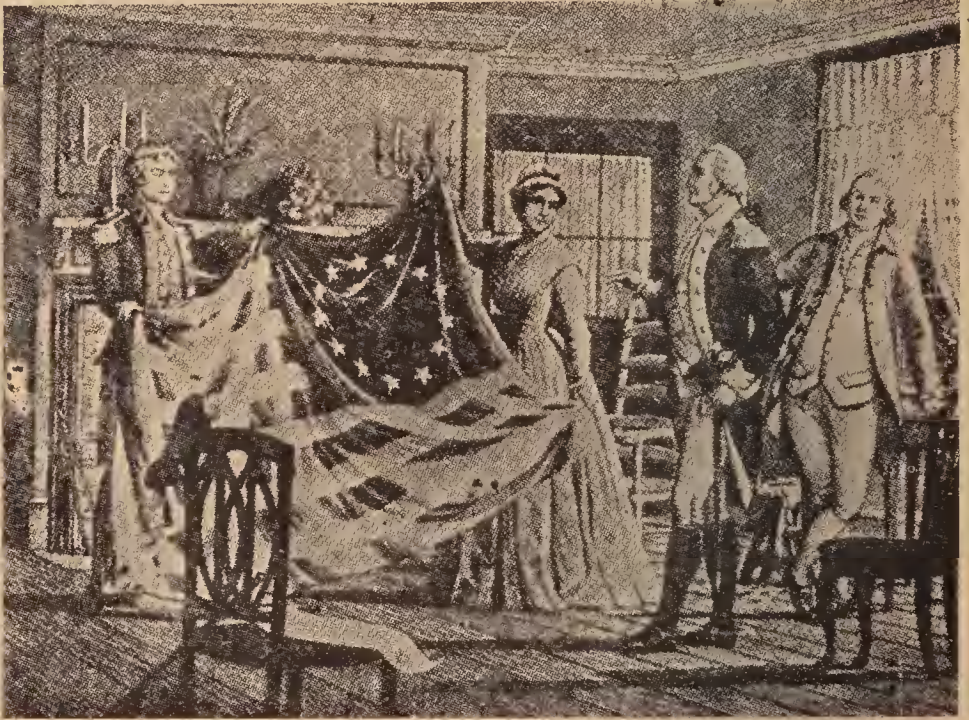
It is said that Benj. Franklin, with whom Washington had been closely associated during the early days, suggested to Washington that five pointed stars be put into the blue field of the new National Flag, the "Stars and Stripes," such as were in the top white stripe in the Washington Coat of Arms, and this was finally acceded to.

George Washington was always a modest man, and this may account for the fact that he never referred in public to the probable incorporation into the "Stars and Stripes" of the red and white stripes as from the red and white stripes in his Coat of Arms, or the five pointed stars, or both.

A fine example of this modesty can be noted in the story of "Betsy" Ross, that appears in the pages following, and it will be remembered that when Thomas Jefferson suggested to the members of the Continental Congress that they make Washington Commander-in-Chief of the Army, he fled from the halls of Congress.

Another striking example of his modesty is exhibited in the lines of a speech given shortly after the "Stars and Stripes" became the National emblem, which reads as follows:

"We take the stars from Heaven, the red from our Mother Country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing Liberty."



BIRTH OF THE "STARS AND STRIPES"

"Betsy" Ross showing the first "Stars and Stripes," just completed by her, to George Washington. Hon. George Ross, brother-in-law to "Betsy" Ross, who made munitions for the Colonial Army, standing to the right. A Continental soldier is holding the Flag.

STORY OF "BETSY" ROSS

"Betsy" Ross (nee Elizabeth Griscom), was the daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Griscom, and was born January 1st, 1752. She was married when she was quite young to a John Ross, son of a minister, whose brother was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence (Hon. George Ross). This latter Ross supplied cannon balls, etc., to the Government, and it was while on guard at night over these war materials, that, with other young men, "Betsy" Ross' husband was injured, from which effects he died in January, 1776.

"Betsy" Ross was an expert needlewoman, and had been employed by George Washington, to embroider his shirt ruffles, and do needlework of other kinds.

SIX POINTED STAR—FIVE POINTED STAR

Being well aware of the skill of "Betsy" Ross, George Washington submitted the design of the new National Flag, the "Stars and Stripes," to her, and requested her to make the first National Emblem of the United States of America.

This design had six pointed stars in the blue field, and "Betsy" Ross suggested that the

stars be five pointed, as she demonstrated the ease in making a five pointed star by folding a piece of paper and producing one, by a single snip of the scissors.

This produces further evidence that the stars may be from the Washington Coat of Arms. Washington is quoted as saying during this incident,

“He preferred a star that would not be an exact copy of that on his Coat of Arms, and that he also thought that a six pointed star would be easier to make.”

The five pointed star was then adopted upon “Betsy” Ross’ suggestion and practical demonstration.

“Betsy” Ross was a widow when she made the original “Stars and Stripes” but afterwards married Capt. Jos. Ashburn, who died a prisoner of war in the Mill Prison, England, and John Claypoole, a prison companion of her husband, was her third husband, and he died August 3, 1817.

After useful service to the United States Government, for a number of years, making flags, she died in 1836, and was succeeded in business by her daughter, Mrs. Clarisa Wilson, who was engaged in making flags, for the Arsenals and Navy Yards, for many years.

BUY "BETSY" ROSS HOUSE

On June 14, 1898, an organization was formed, named the American Flag House and "Betsy" Ross Memorial to raise funds to purchase thru popular subscription, and preserve the historic building, situated at 239 Arch Street, below 3rd Street, Philadelphia, Pa., in which the first "Stars and Stripes" was made by "Betsy" Ross, and to erect a national memorial, in honor of this illustrious woman.

Altho no one was allowed to subscribe more than ten cents to this fund, subscriptions just poured in from all parts of the country, and hundreds of dimes came in from foreign countries. Each subscriber was given a certificate of membership in the association.

The purchase price of the house was \$25,000, and the final payment was made on December 14, 1905, and then the Association turned the house over to the United States Government.

Across the front of the house is a big sign with the words: Birth Place of "Old Glory."

THIRTEEN STRIPES—THIRTEEN COLONIES

The Thirteen Stripes in the Flag represent the Original Thirteen Colonies, which are listed below in the order that they ratified the Constitution:

1.	Delaware	Dec.	7,	1787
2.	Pennsylvania	Dec.	12,	1787
3.	New Jersey	Dec.	18,	1787
4.	Georgia	Jan.	2,	1788
5.	Connecticut	Jan.	9,	1788
6.	Massachusetts	Feb.	6,	1788
7.	Maryland	Apr.	28,	1788
8.	South Carolina	May	23,	1788
9.	New Hampshire	June,	21,	1788
10.	Virginia	June	25,	1788
11.	New York	July	26,	1788
12.	North Carolina	Nov.	21,	1789
13.	Rhode Island	May	29,	1790

FORTY-EIGHT STARS—FORTY-EIGHT STATES

The Forty-Eight Stars in the blue field represent the Forty-Eight States forming the United States of America, which, starting with Vermont, the fourteenth State admitted, are listed below in the order that they were admitted into the Union.

14.	Vermont	Mar.	4,	1791
15.	Kentucky	June	1,	1792
16.	Tennessee	June	1,	1796
17.	Ohio	Nov.	29,	1802
18.	Louisiana	Apr.	30,	1812

19.	Indiana	Dec.	11, 1816
20.	Mississippi	Dec.	10, 1817
21.	Illinois	Dec.	3, 1818
22.	Alabama	Dec.	14, 1819
23.	Maine	Mar.	15, 1820
24.	Missouri	Aug.	10, 1821
25.	Arkansas	June	15, 1836
26.	Michigan	Jan.	26, 1837
27.	Florida	Mar.	3, 1845
28.	Texas	Dec.	29, 1845
29.	Iowa	Dec.	28, 1846
30.	Wisconsin	May	29, 1848
31.	California	Sept.	9, 1850
32.	Minnesota	May	11, 1858
33.	Oregon	Feb.	14, 1859
34.	Kansas	Jan.	29, 1861
35.	West Virginia	June	19, 1863
36.	Nevada	Oct.	31, 1864
37.	Nebraska	Mar.	1, 1867
38.	Colorado	Aug.	1, 1876
39.	N. Dakota	Nov.	3, 1889
40.	S. Dakota	Nov.	3, 1889
41.	Montana	Nov.	8, 1889
42.	Washington	Nov.	11, 1889
43.	Idaho	July	3, 1890
44.	Wyoming	July	8, 1890
45.	Utah	Jan.	4, 1896
46.	Oklahoma	Nov.	16, 1907
47.	New Mexico	Jan.	6, 1912
48.	Arizona	Feb.	14, 1912

In addition to the above States, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico are Territories, and the United States holds the Philippines as a Colonial Possession.

FIFTEEN STRIPES-FIFTEEN STARS

There are not many Americans who know that the "Stars and Stripes" had Fifteen Stripes and Fifteen Stars for a period of twenty-five years, but this is a fact, nevertheless.



FIFTEEN STRIPES FLAG

This Flag composed of Fifteen Stripes, and Fifteen Stars, waved as Our National Emblem for Twenty-five years.

When Vermont, the fourteenth State, was admitted into the Union, (March 4, 1791), and Kentucky, the fifteenth State, (June 1, 1792), Congress legislated that a new stripe and a new star should be added to the Flag. This made Fifteen Stripes and Fifteen Stars, with the blue field resting on the fifth red stripe.

The Flag remained in this design until April 4, 1818, and during this twenty-five years some of America's most important historic events occurred, namely:

Navy Department was established, 1798.
Louisiana Purchase completed, 1803.
Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison
and Monroe served as Presidents.
Five states were admitted into the Union.
Naval war with France, 1798-1815.
Tripoli War, Africa, 1801-1805.
War with Great Britain, 1812-1815.
Northwest Indian War.
Creek Indian War.

“STAR SPANGLED BANNER” WRITTEN

It was this Flag waving over Fort McHenry, that inspired Francis Scott Key to compose the “Star Spangled Banner.” Key was an aide to General Smith, at Baltimore, and was aboard H. M. S. Minden, anchored in the Baltimore Harbor, September 18, 1814, pending an exchange of war prisoners, and it was while detained on board during a twenty-hour bombardment, that he wrote this famous National anthem. The original title of the poem was “Defence of Fort McHenry.”

This Flag now rests in the National Museum, at Washington, D. C.

RETURN TO THIRTEEN STRIPES

Members of Congress, realizing that the addition of a stripe to the Flag each time a new State was admitted to the Union would soon bring the Flag out of all proportion, enacted a law that the National Flag should be of the former design, Thirteen Stripes, but that a star should be added for each new State admitted to the Union.



BACK TO THIRTEEN STRIPES

Congress on March 25, 1818, adopted the above Flag, composed of Thirteen Stripes, and a Star for each State.

The House gave the bill the third reading March 25, 1818, and the Senate agreed to it March 31, then the bill was signed by President Monroe, April 4, 1818.

Following is the enactment by Congress to effect the above change:

“An Act to Establish the Flag of the United States:”

“Sect. 1. Be it enacted, etc. That from and after the fourth day of July next, the Flag of the United States be Thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union have 20 stars, white in a blue field.

“Sect. 2. And be it further enacted, that on the admission of every new state into the Union one star be added to the Union of the Flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of July next succeeding such admission.

JAMES MONROE,
President.”

ETIQUETTE OF THE FLAG



ALTHO there is no Federal enactment regulating the display, hanging or saluting of "Our Flag," or any nationally prescribed ceremonies that must be observed, it is believed that every true American wishes to reverence and honor his Flag. Yet there are times when our glorious emblem, the "Stars and Stripes," is subjected to some very regrettable "Uses and Abuses."

Not any of these offences are intentional, but let us think a little more seriously the next time we attempt to display "Our Flag."

There are many regulations and prescribed usages, tho, for displaying the National Emblem, and The American Flag Association, the Sons of the American Revolution and The Grand Army of the Republic have been most active in drafting rules and regulations, and have gone so far as to have bills introduced in both the Senate and the House of Representatives, but unfortunately they have been pigeonholed.

The following list of rules will act as a splendid guide. They are most authentic, and appeared in the Geographical Magazine, October, 1917, in "Our Flag Number." Some additions and comments have been made by the author.

RULES OF FLAG ETIQUETTE

Uses and Abuses

When the National Colors are passing on parade, or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt, and if sitting arise and stand at attention, and uncover his head.

“Our Flag” should be used as much as possible, in its display, upon the staff. When the “Stars and Stripes” are hung upon a wall, if horizontal or perpendicular, the canton should be in the left upper corner.

The Flag should never be rolled up and hoisted to the top of the staff before being unfurled.

The fly should be free while hoisting, and it should be raised quickly.

The Flag should never be raised or lowered by any mechanical device.

Never hoist the Flag upside down. This is permissible, only, when used as a signal of distress at sea.

If used as a banner, the Union should point to the north in streets running east and west,

and to the east in streets running north and south.

It should be taken down slowly and with dignity.

Never let the Flag touch the ground.

Never let it trail in the water or the dust.

A regrettable abuse is that of hanging small flags on the bottom of a stage curtain. This trails "Our Flag" in the dust, when the curtain is raised or lowered. Another grave offence is letting the Flag trail in the water at either end of a canoe or row boat, or other kind of water craft.

It should never be hung or draped where it will become soiled or contaminated.

Very often the Flag is placed over the hood of an automobile (presumedly for patriotic purposes) that is participating in a parade. When the Flag is removed it is invariably covered with oil, dust and grease, and is in a most dilapidated condition.

Never drape the Flag over chairs or benches for seating purposes.

Never place any object or emblem of any kind upon it or above it.

A most regrettable and common practice is to drape the Flag over a table at public meetings, and place upon it ice water, books and flowers. At the end of the meeting, after the speakers have pounded the table, and spilled water all over "Our Flag," this glorious emblem looks more like a dishcloth.

Old, faded, or wornout Flags should not be used for banners or other secondary purposes.

When no longer fit for display, the Flag should be destroyed, preferably by burning, or other methods, lacking the suggestion of irreverence or disrespect.

At the unveiling of a statue or monument, the Flag should not be allowed to touch the ground, but should be left unfurled, and waving throughout the ceremony, adding a distinctive touch to the occasion.

Never let it be festooned over doors or archways.

Do not tie the Flag in a bow knot.

Where National Colors are needed for drap-

ery, red, white and blue bunting should be used.

When the Flag is flown at half-mast as a sign of mourning, it should be hoisted to the full staff at the conclusion of a funeral. To fly a flag at half-mast it should be raised to the full staff first, then lowered. Half-mast of staff means half way down the length of the flag pole.

The National Flag should always be displayed at the time a gun salute is fired.

International usage forbids the display of the Flag of one nation above the other, with which it is at peace.

In displaying flags of two or more nations they should be upon separate staffs, or on separate halyards of equal size, on the same level.

When the National Flag is displayed with state or other flags, it should be given the place of honor, on the right.

A Federal enactment prevents the use of the National Flag being used as a Trade Mark or in any way being used to advertise any article or business.

WHEN TO FLY OUR FLAG

Every American loves his Flag, and he is privileged to fly it day and night if he so mind, and no American home is complete unless the Stars and Stripes is displayed in it.

It is best tho, to fly the National Emblem between sunrise and sunset.

Following is the list of holidays set apart by the Nation or State, when it is loyal and dutiful to hoist unfurled the “Stars and Stripes”:

Lincoln’s Birthday	Feb. 12
Washington’s Birthday	Feb. 22
Inauguration Day	Mar. 4
Battle of Lexington	Apr. 19
Battle of Manila Bay	May 1
Mother’s Day	Second Sunday in May
Memorial Day (half staff until noon)	May 30
Flag Day	June 14
Battle of Bunker Hill	June 17
Independence Day	July 4
Labor Day	First Monday in Sept.
Lake Erie Day	Sept. 10
Lake Champlain Day	Sept. 11
Columbus Day	Oct. 12
Battle of Saratoga	Oct. 17
Surrender of Yorktown	Oct. 19
Armistice Day	Nov. 11

FLAG OVER THE WHITE HOUSE

The "Stars and Stripes" floats over the White House, the home of the President, from 8 A. M. until sunset, while the President is in Washington. Its absence from the flagstaff of the White House denotes that the President is away from the Capitol.

All Government office buildings and department buildings display the Flag from 9 A. M. until 4:30 P. M.

At all military stations and posts the Flag is hoisted at sunrise and lowered at sunset. Army and Navy regulations direct that the "Star Spangled Banner" shall be played by the band at morning and evening "Colors," or if there be no band, that "Colors" be sounded by the field music—the bugle.

Navy regulations, issued with the approval of the President, also require that the National Air be played at "Colors" on ships and at stations where there is a band. This makes the "Star Spangled Banner" the "National Air."

FLAGS FLY DAY AND NIGHT

There are three United States Government buildings over which the "Stars and Stripes" wave continuously day and night—over the

east and west fronts of the National Capitol, —over the adjacent House of Representatives, and over the Senate Office Building.

The two Emblems over the Capitol (storm flag size) are replaced every six weeks, owing to the fact that rain, wind, etc., destroy them.

The Flags over the House and Senate fly as long as these bodies are in session, or at recess, but are lowered when they adjourn.

SALUTING THE FLAG

It is well and fitting that American citizens should salute the “Stars and Stripes,” a Flag that has ever waved in Victory and adorns our homes and institutions, a Glorious Emblem of the World’s greatest Democracy.

CITIZENS’ SALUTE

When the National Colors are passing on parade, or in review, the spectator should, if walking halt, and if sitting arise and stand at attention, and uncover his head.

A most commendable practice, as outlined below, is observed daily in some of our American schools, and its observance should be made Nationwide by Federal legislation.

At a given hour during the morning the pupils are given a signal by the teacher to rise from their seats, as the Stars and Stripes are brought to the front of the class room, and each pupil gives the Flag a military salute, which is as follows:

The right hand uplifted, palm upward, to a line with the forehead, close to it. While thus standing with the palm upward and in the attitude of salute, all the pupils repeat, together, slowly and distinctly, the following pledge:

*"I pledge allegiance to my Flag,
and to the Republic for which it
stands, One Nation indivisible,
with Liberty and Justice to all."*

At the words, as pronounced in this pledge "to my Flag," each one extends the right hand gracefully, palm upward, toward the Flag, until the end of the pledge of affirmation. Then all hands drop to one side. The pupils, still standing, all sing together in unison the song "America."

This pledge was given to the country by the American Flag Association, organized in 1898.

NATIONAL GUN SALUTES

The National Salute is 21 guns.

The National Colors must always be displayed at the time of firing the National Salute.

When the United States first became a nation, it was found that the National Salute of other nations was a salute of 21 guns, and so this same salute was adopted by the United States Congress.

FOURTH OF JULY SALUTE

The Union Salute, 48 guns at present, is one gun for each State in the Union, and this salute is fired on the Fourth of July, in each year, to commemorate the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It is fired at noon at every military post that is provided with suitable artillery.

OTHER GUN SALUTES

Much pomp and ceremony attends the visit of the President of the United States to a ship of the American Navy. Amidst a rattle of drums, the flourish of bugles, the National Air by the ship's band, and the firing of the National Salute, the President's Flag is run up the

main mast just as the President sets foot upon board ship. A salute of 21 guns is also fired as the President leaves the ship, and the President's Flag is lowered at the last shot.

When a ship of the American Navy passes Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon the ship's colors are placed at half mast.

AT MILITARY POSTS

When the President visits a military post, a salute of 21 guns is fired both at his arrival and his departure, and the President's Flag is raised and lowered in like manner.

A like salute will be given if the President pass in the vicinity of a military post in a public capacity.

The National Salute is also given an ex-President if he visits a military post.

The Vice President is given a salute of 19 guns when he visits a military post.

When the President of a foreign Republic passes in the vicinity of a Military post 21 guns are fired. Members of a Royal family are given a salute due their sovereign.

Salutes are fired only between sunrise and sunset, and as a rule not on Sunday, unless required by international courtesy.

FIRST FOREIGN SALUTE

The first foreign salute to the "Stars and Stripes" was fired February 14, 1778, at Quiberon Bay, France, given to our first great sailor, John Paul Jones, commanding the U. S. S. Ranger.

WHERE "OUR FLAG" HAS GONE WITH HONOR



OUR Flag" has ever waved in Victory and honor, and it would be necessary to write the history of Our Country to fully show where "Our Flag," the "Stars and Stripes," has gone with honor.

This "Old Glory" of ours has been unfurled in victory in many years; has gone with honor around the world; raised over the Panama Canal during its construction and after completion by the United States; to Japan and China and caused the "Open Door;" raised over Alaska; over the Andes, and its last great journey made with honor was when Our Soldier Boys carried it "Overseas" and stemmed the tide of the Great War in the cause of Democracy and Liberty, and broke forever the "Might is Right" policy of Kaiserism.

"STARS AND STRIPES" IN ST. PAUL'S

Just 140 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence the same nation that had insisted on "taxation without representation" opened the doors of one of its magnificent cathedrals, St. Paul's, in London, and

bade the United States deposit her Colors in this sacred edifice, which signified the entrance of the United States into the World War as an ally of Great Britain.

WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

War of the Revolution	Apr. 19, 1775 to Apr. 11, 1783
Northwestern Indian	Sept. 19, 1790 to Aug. 3, 1795
War with France	July 9, 1798 to Sept. 30, 1800
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801 to June 4, 1805
Creek Indian	July 27, 1813 to Aug. 9, 1814
War 1812 Gt. Britain	June 18, 1812 to Feb. 17, 1815
Seminole Indian	Nov. 20, 1817 to Oct. 21, 1818
Black Hawk Indian	Apr. 21, 1831 to Sept. 31, 1832
Cherokee disturbance	1836 to 1837
Creek Indian	May 5, 1836 to Sept. 30, 1837
Florida Indian	Dec. 23, 1835 to Aug. 14, 1843
Aroostook disturbance	1838 to 1839
War with Mexico	Apr. 24, 1846 to July 4, 1848
Apache, Navajo & Utah	1849 to 1855
Seminole Indian	1856 to 1858
Civil War	1861 to 1865
Spanish War	Apr., 1898 to Dec. 10, 1898
World War	Apr. 6, 1917 to June 28, 1919

CONFEDERATE FLAGS



STARS AND BARS



SECOND NATIONAL FLAG



THIRD NATIONAL FLAG

OTHER AMERICAN FLAGS



AT THE outbreak of the Civil War, the Southern States, or Confederate States as they were rightly termed, realized that it was essential that they have a Flag of their own, and during the separation from the Union there were three National Flags adopted by the Confederate States.

FIRST STARS AND BARS

The first Flag adopted was the Stars and Bars, and became the National Flag of the Confederate States, March 4, 1861.

This Flag was composed as follows: Three broad stripes; the top one red, the center white, and the bottom one red, with a blue canton, holding seven white stars; the number of States that had seceded at that time.

SOUTHERN CROSS

A Battle Flag was also designed, and used thruout the war. This Battle Flag was also called the Southern Cross. It was composed of a field of red, and a broad blue saltire (cross) bordered with a strip of white, emblazened with mulets or five-pointed stars, corresponding to the number of the Confederate States.

SECOND NATIONAL FLAG

The second National Flag was adopted May 1, 1863. The necessity of a new Flag was urged as a claim was put forward by many that there was too much similarity to the Flag of the Northern States. This second Flag had a blue field with the Battle Flag or Southern Cross as the canton.

THIRD NATIONAL FLAG

Some strong objections were soon raised against the Second Flag, the most important being that it looked like a flag of truce when resting against the staff; as the canton was invariably hidden. The white was easily soiled so both the Army and the Navy registered objections on this point. Another objection was that this Flag resembled too closely the British White Ensign. So the last Flag of the Confederate States was adopted March 4, 1865.

This Flag was as the second with the exception that it contained a red stripe on the outer part of the white field, starting half way distant from the union, and extending down the entire width of the Flag.

U. S. GOVERNMENT FLAGS

There are numerous Flags for use in Government Departments authorized by the Federal Government. The Army and Navy have many different kinds of Flags.

In the Army each regiment has its own particular colors, or standards. Colors are used by unmounted troops and standards are used by those who are mounted. The difference between standards and colors is that standards are smaller, and have no streamers, cords or tassels to hinder the movement of mounted men.

In the Navy there are a great number of flags used. There is the Admiral's Flag, Vice Admiral's Flag, Commodore's Flag, and a host of others. The Flagship of a fleet or squadron carries every Flag that is to be used under naval regulations.

PRESIDENT'S FLAG

No less than three Flags have been established for the President of the United States. The first was established by Naval regulations April 18, 1865, and is of blue silk; in the center is an eagle with outstretched wings, bearing on its breast a United States shield.

This eagle holds in its right talon an olive branch with red berries, and in its left talon a bundle of thirteen arrows, and in its beak a scroll, inscribed with the motto, "E Pluribus Unum." Over the head of the eagle is a crest, which appears, above the escutcheon a circle in which is a glory, or, breaking thru a cloud and surrounding thirteen stars, forming a constellation, on a blue field.



THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

The second President's Flag was by order of the Army Department, March 28, 1898, and is of scarlet bunting. There are four white stars, one in each corner, and in the center a large star making a blue field upon which is the Coat of Arms of the United States, now called the Great Seal of the United States. On the scarlet field are also scattered small white stars equal in number to the number of states in the Union.

In 1902 some strong criticism was made to President Roosevelt regarding the double display of a President's Flag, and an effort was made to cause both the Army and Navy to carry the same Flag; and it was suggested that the one displayed by the Navy be used, it being the oldest Flag.

Neither the Army nor the Navy Flags were done away with, but instead a third flag was designed.

This Flag is a blue field, with four white stars, one in each corner. The President's Seal is placed in the center of the Flag. The President's Seal differs from that of the Great Seal of the U. S., or Coat of Arms, in that there is a different arrangement of the thirteen stars. They are scattered around the head of the eagle. The crest is also missing.

CABINET MINISTERS' FLAGS

The Secretaries of the Navy and War and their assistants have their own Flags, and the Secretary of the Treasury has his own Flag as well.

The Flag of the Secretary of the Navy was first adopted in 1866, but was abolished in 1870, and again brought into use July 4, 1876,

and has been the same up to the present day. It is as follows: A blue field with an anchor in white in the center, and four white stars, one in each corner. It is rectangular in shape.

The Flag of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy is of the same design as that of the Secretary of the Navy, but the colors are reversed—white ground, blue anchor and stars.

The Flag of the Secretary of War was established March 3, 1897. It is of scarlet bunting, with the Great Seal of the United States in the center, and a white star in each corner. The flag is rectangular in shape.

This Flag is used, as is the President's colors, when the Secretary of War is the ranking officer at Military camps, etc.

The Flag of the assistant is a white field with red stars, and the Great Seal.

A very elaborate design is the Flag of the Secretary of the Treasury, when he goes afloat on United States ships. It is rectangular in shape, having a white field holding eight blue stars surrounding two shields of the same color, separated by five smaller blue stars. Upon the upper shield is a pair of scales, and a key is shown in the other, and both the scales and the key are white.

FAMOUS FLAGS IN AMERICA



HERE are a number of most interesting and really historic stories of American Flags playing a most important part in the history and development of Our Country, and the following are some that have been chosen by the author, believing that they will carry the message best intended:

FIRST "STARS AND STRIPES" IN BATTLE

The first, or rather earliest use of the "Stars and Stripes" in battle was when it was flown at Fort Stanwix on August 3, 1777, afterwards renamed Fort Schuyler, which was on the site now known as Rome, New York.

At the time of the attack by the British there was no Flag on the Fort, but shirts were cut up to form the white stripes, and also the stars. Bits of scarlet cloth were used for the red stripes, and the blue ground for the stars was made from pieces of a cloth cloak belonging to Capt. Swarthout. This same Flag was waving in triumph from August 3, 1777, until August 22 of the same year, during which period of time the fort was constantly under seige.

This, then, was a fort that never surrendered.

Some years ago the Daughters of the Revolution procured from the War Department four cannon to mark the spot at Fort Stanwix, and raised in bronze, on the base of each cannon, is the following inscription:

*A FORT THAT NEVER SURRENDERED
Defended August, 1777, by Colonel Peter
Gansevoort and Lieutenant Col.
Marinus Willett.*

Here the "Stars and Stripes" was first unfurled in battle.

ONE OF AMERICA'S FIRST HEROES

Every American boy will read with delight the story of how Sergt. Jasper saved His Country's Flag when it was struck down under attack by the British during the Revolution.

During the construction of rude defensive works of palmetto logs on Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor, first known as Fort Sullivan, and afterwards named Fort Moultrie (after the gallant defender), the British fleet on June 28, 1776, under Sir Peter Parker, subjected this fort to a very severe bombardment. While this attack was in progress the Flag over the western bastion fell outside the fort, and Sergt. William Jasper, seeing the Flag fall, shouted to Col. Moultrie, "Don't let us fight without a Flag," and leaped over the parapet, walked the entire length of the fort, picked up the Flag, and in sight of the entire British fleet and amidst a hail of bullets, fastened once more the beloved emblem firmly upon a staff, and the Flag again waved proudly over the fort. It was this gallant and heroic act of Sergt. Jasper's that gave encouragement to the small force of Col. Moultrie, and led them to victory.

The Flag referred to above, known as the Crescent Flag, was one that Col. Moultrie made, and was a large blue Flag with a white crescent upon it, and the word "Liberty" written across it also.

Governor Rutledge visited the fort the day after this incident and rewarded Sergt. Jasper for his gallant deed by presenting him with his own sword, which he was wearing at the time. The Governor also offered him a lieutenant's commission; but Jasper, who could neither read nor write, declined the honor, saying "I am not fit to keep officer's company. I am but a sergeant."

The same day the British fleet departed from Charleston; and this act brought great joy among the people of that part of the country. The day after the departure of the enemy fleet, the wife of Major Berard Ellit presented Col. Moultrie's brave regiment with two elegant silk Flags; one of them was blue and the other red, both handsomely embroidered.

SERGT. JASPER DIES A HERO

"Tell Mrs. Elliot I lost my life supporting the Colors she gave to our regiment." These were the last words spoken by Sergt. Jasper. The Colors given by Mrs. Elliot had been car-



SERGT. JASPER

One of America's heroic soldiers of the Revolution. He so loved his Flag that he laid down his life to save it.

ried by Jasper's regiment into action at Savannah, Georgia, October 9, 1779. The bearers of these Standards had been shot down by the British, and Sergt. Jasper sprang forward and had just fixed them firmly upon the parapet when he was struck by a bullet, and expired shortly after uttering the words above.

These Colors were finally taken by the British, at Charleston, May 12, 1780, taken to England and placed in the Tower of London.

It is also said that the Flag Jasper recovered at Fort Moultrie was also captured and deposited with many other American trophies in the famous tower.

PERRY'S LAKE ERIE VICTORY FLAG

"We have met the enemy and they are ours—two ships—two brigs—one schooner and one sloop." These were the famous words of Perry when he had completed the victory on Lake Erie, which was one of the most notable naval successes of the War of 1812. This great victory occurred on September 10, 1813. The Flag flown during those naval engagements, and which inspired the American sailors to such great success was a blue flag with the words of the brave Captain Lawrence, written upon it, "Don't give up the Ship."

**FIRST NAVAL ENSIGN**

Hoisted by Capt. John Paul Jones, December 3, 1775.

DON'T TREAD ON ME

“Don’t tread on me.” These words were inscribed on the Flag flown by Admiral Hopkins, the first naval commander of the American Navy. This Flag was called the Commander’s own Flag or ship Standard, and was used in addition to the Continental Grand Union Flag. It was a Flag composed of thirteen stripes, red and white alternately, and with a large rattlesnake across the face of it. The head of the snake pointing to the upper left hand corner of the Flag and the tail at the lower right hand corner. There is no question but that this Flag was hoisted by John Paul Jones, December 3, 1775, on Admiral Hopkins’ Flag ship.

The rattlesnake was very freely used in the early days, and was adopted as an emblem on many of the local Flags of the Thirteen Colonies.

WHAT FRANKLIN SAYS

Benjamin Franklin, in speaking of the rattlesnake and in defense of its use, spoke as follows: that the rattlesnake was only found in America; that all serpent emblems were considered symbols of wisdom by the ancients; that the bright lidless eyes, signified vigilance; that it never attacks without giving fair warning; that his rattles, while distinct, are so firmly joined that they cannot be separated without complete ruin; and that as he grows older the rattles increase in number, as it is to be hoped also would the Colonies.

Some writers aver that the Continental Grand Union Flag was flown by Admiral Hopkins, December, 1775. Official records show that this Flag was flown February, 1776, by the Navy. See page 28.

PATRIOTIC SONGS AND POEMS



OUR patriotic songs and poems are not few and are full of historic lore and sentiment. Altho the most popular of all the patriotic songs is "America," the "Star Spangled Banner" is Our National Anthem.

*There is a flag in every land,
There is a flag of every hue.
But there is no flag in any land
Like our own Red, White and Blue.*

BARBARA FRIETCHIE

Up the street came the rebel tread,
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead.
Under his slouched hat left and right
He glanced; the old flag met his sight.
"Halt"—the dust-brown ranks stood fast;
"Fire"—out blazed the rifle blast.
It shivered the windows, pane and sash;
It rent the banner with seam and gash.
Quick, as it fell, from the broken staff,
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf.
She leaned far out on the window sill,
And shook it forth with a royal will.
"Shoot, if you must this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag," she said.
A shade of sadness, a blush of shame,
Over the face of the leader came;

The nobler nature within him stirred
To life at that woman's deed and word;
"Who touches a hair of yon grey head
Dies like a dog. March on," he said.

The above are a few lines from John G. Whittier's famous poem, *Barbara Frietchie*. This poem was written upon a suggestion by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

The author of this soul-inspiring lyric, Francis Scott Key, was born August 9, 1780, at Terra Rubra, Carroll County, Maryland, and died in Baltimore, January 11, 1843. Mr. Key was a lawyer by profession, and the song which has immortalized his name and become national was inspired and written by him while a visitor on board the "Minden." He was witnessing the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Md., by the British, between midnight and dawn of September 13, 1814, and the scene made his heart sick with anxiety. The warm patriotism breathed in the song is not the offspring of fancy or mere sentiment or of poetic imagination. He describes what he actually saw in the dim light of the morning, and tells how he felt when he could not see the Flag through the smoke of battle, and what his feelings were when the battle was over and the victory won by his countrymen. Every word came warm from his throbbing heart and filled his soul with thankfulness to the Divine hand that turned the tide of battle for Liberty.

The song was first published September 21, 1814, in the *Baltimore American*, and immediately caught the popular fancy. The music, to which it was at once adapted, is an old French air, long known in England as "Anacreon," and afterwards in America as "Adams and Liberty."

Oh, say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.

Chorus—

Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen, thro' the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream:

Chorus—

'Tis the star-spangled banner; oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave;

Chorus—

And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh, thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and wild war's desolation;
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the Pow'r that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, When our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"

Chorus—

And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

AMERICA

"America'." was written by Rev. S. F. Smith, while a student at Andover Theological Seminary, in 1832. In some collections of patriotic music, Henry Carey is credited as the composer, while in other collections the credit is given to T. Dwight. The simplicity and easy movement of the hymn, however, appealed to Mr. Smith and, under the inspiration of the moment, he seized a scrap of waste paper and put upon it in less than half an hour the verses substantially as they stand today. The young student had no idea at the time how much he had done for his country.

The hymn was first sung at a children's Fourth of July celebration in Park Street Church, Boston, in 1832. It has since been sung in every country of the world, the latest translation being into Hebrew. To quote the words of Mr. Smith, "I rejoice if the expression of my own sentiments and convictions still finds an answering chord in the hearts of my countrymen."

My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died!
Land of the Pilgrim's pride!
From ev'ry mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee—
Land of the noble free—
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills!
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake;
Let all that breathe partake;
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our father's God! to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God our King.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

This song was inspired by a visit of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe to the soldiers' camp around Washington, gathered for the defence of the Capitol in the Civil War.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath
are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword,
His truth is marching on.

Chorus—

Glory! glory! Hallelujah! Glory! glory! Hallelujah!
Glory! glory! Hallelujah! His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps,
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel:
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall
deal."
Let the hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat!
O be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

COLUMBIA THE GEM OF THE OCEAN

Sometimes this song is called "The Red, White and Blue." It was written by David T. Shaw, under the title of, "Columbia, the Land of the Brave," and was first published in 1843, and was sung for the first time at the Chestnut Theatre, Philadelphia, just after it was published.

Oh, Columbia, the gem of the ocean.
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When Liberty's form stands in view;
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white and blue,
When borne by the red, white and blue,
When borne by the red, white and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white and blue,

When war wing'd its wide desolation,
And threatened the land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia, rode safe thro' the storm:
With the garlands of vict'ry around her,
When so proudly she bore her brave crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white and blue,
The boast of the red, white and blue,
The boast of the red, white and blue,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white and blue,

The star-spangled banner bring hither,
O'er Columbia's true sons let it wave;
May the wreaths they have won never wither,
Nor its stars cease to shine on the brave.
May the service united, ne'er sever,
But hold to their colors so true;
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white and blue,
Three cheers for the red, white and blue,
Three cheers for the red, white and blue,
The army and navy forever.
Three cheers for the red, white and blue,

THE STORY OF "HAIL, COLUMBIA"

The song "Hail, Columbia," which has been sinking into neglect of late because another one, "The Star-Spangled banner," has been declared "official," was written in 1798 by Joseph Hopkinson, a Philadelphia lawyer, who thus describes how he came to write it:

"The contest between England and France was raging, and the people of the United States were divided into parties for the one side or the other, some thinking that policy and duty required us to espouse the cause of 'Republican France,' as she was called, while others were for connecting ourselves with England, under the belief that she was the great preservative power of good principles and safe government.

"The violation of our rights by both belligerents was forcing us from the just and wise policy of President Washington, which was to do equal justice to both, but to part with neither, and to preserve an honest and strict neutrality between them.

"During this time, a young man whom I had known, and who had some talent as a singer, was about to have a benefit in the theater which was then open in our city. He came to me in despair and said that if he could get a patriotic song adapted to 'The President's March' he did not doubt of a full house; I told him I would try what I could do for him. He came the next afternoon, and the song, such as it is, was ready for him.

"The object of the song was to get up an American spirit, which should be independent of, and above the interests, passion, and policy of both of the foreign powers. And no allusion is made either to France or England, or to the quarrel between them.

“It was duly advertised that after the tragedy, ‘The Italian Monk,’ an entirely new song, written by a citizen of Philadelphia, would be performed, to the tune of ‘The President’s March,’ accompanied by a full band, and a grand chorus.

“The house was packed. The song found favor, of course, with both parties, as both were American; and it was encored and re-encored, in wild enthusiasm. Before its seventh repetition the audience, already familiar with the tune, had also learned the words of the refrain, and finally all rose and joined in the chorus, ‘Firm united let us be.’ ”

The music of “Hail, Columbia,” was written long before the words and there is considerable debate as to the composer. We know definitely, however, that the melody was composed in 1789 and was then called “The President’s March.”

A son of one of the claimants to the authorship asserts that it was played for the first time as Washington rode over Trenton bridge, on his way to the inauguration in New York, where he took the oath of office on the steps of the Sub-treasury in Wall Street.

Hail, Columbia! Happy land!
Hail, ye heroes, heav'n-born band!
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause;
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoyed the peace your valor won;
Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost,
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies.

Firm, united let us be,
Rallying round our liberty!
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Sound, sound the trump of fame,
Let Washington's great name
Ring thro' the world with loud applause,
Ring thro' the world with loud applause!
Let eve'ry clime to freedom dear,
Listen with a joyful ear;
With equal skill, with steady pow'r,
He governs in the fearful hour
Of horrid war, or guides with ease
The happier time of honest peace.

THE ORIGIN OF "YANKEE DOODLE"

This time-honored song seems to be a musical vagabond and is wrapt in obscurity. While "Yankee Doodle" is national property, it is not a literary treasure. No true-born American, however, is ashamed of the song.

Next to "Dixie," it is still the most popular of our national songs. How it originated no one can be absolutely sure. There are sixteen or more different theories which have sprung up since the song was first generally sung, in 1775. The word "Yankee" was used by the

New England colonials as an expression meaning "simon pure," or excellent, and by the British as one of contempt.

The earliest printed version to be found of the air "Yankee Doodle" appears in Walsh's collection of dances of the year 1759, under the title of "Kitty Fisher's Jig." The air was played by the Yankees after the battle of Bunker Hill, and we learn in the New York Journal of 1768 that it was already sung at that time.

Since the War for Independence, many verses have been written and added to the song. The credit for the best and most original work in this direction, however, belongs to George P. Morris, who wrote the following lines under the title "Origin of Yankee Doodle."

Father and I went down to camp,
A-long with Cap'n Goodwin,
And there we see the men and boys
As thick as hasty pudding.

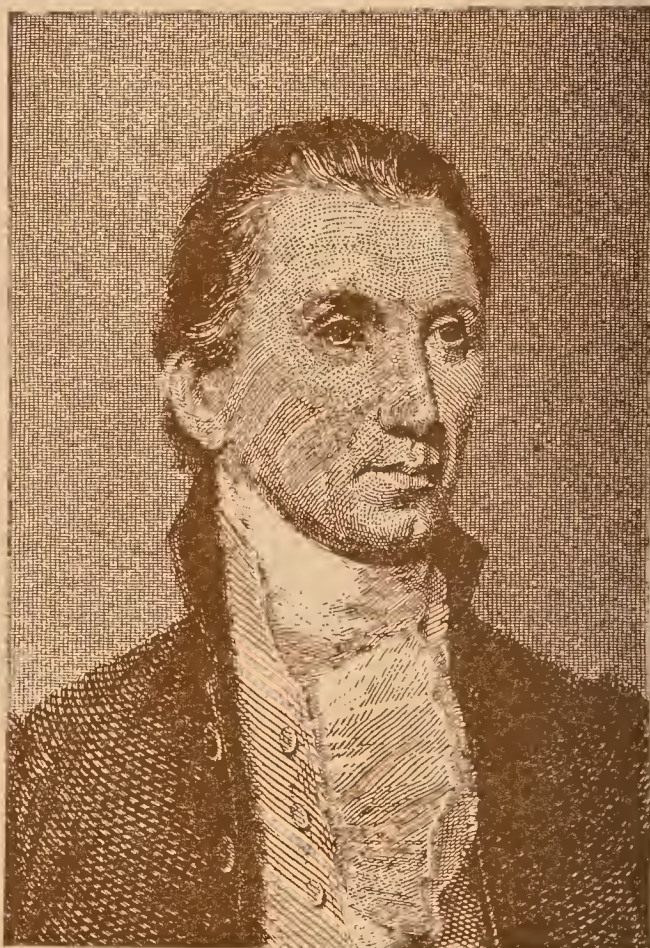
Chorus—
Yankee Doodle, keep it up,
Yankee Doodle dandy,
Mind the music and the step,
And with the girls be handy.

And there we see a thousand men
As rich as Squire David;
And what they wasted ev'ry day,
I wish it could be save-d.

And there was Gen'ral Washington
Upon a snow-white charger;
He looked as big as all out doors,
Some thought he was much larger.

Section Two

MONROE DOCTRINE



JAMES MONROE

Fifth President of the United States of America. The Monroe Doctrine was adopted during his administration. Monroe was President when Congress passed the law changing Our Flag from Fifteen Stripes and Twenty Stars to the Original design of Thirteen Stripes, but adding a Star for each State admitted into the Union.

MONROE DOCTRINE



NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the policy, as outlined in the Monroe Doctrine, is a National issue of grave importance, and has been since 1793, there is no phase of public policy upon which our people are less informed, and upon which the imagination of our citizens is brought into greater play, than this subject, when it is under discussion.

WHAT IS THE MONROE DOCTRINE?

The Monroe Doctrine relates to the interference of Foreign Countries with the affairs of the American Continent.

It never became a Federal enactment, but was set forth in two distinct paragraphs (separated by other matter) and drafted by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, in an annual message to Congress by President Monroe, December 2, 1823.

It is well understood by All Foreign Powers, and its potential force is held in high esteem by All Nations.

ORIGINATORS OF THIS FOREIGN POLICY

Strictly speaking, the principles set forth in this famous document and policy originated neither with Adams nor Monroe, for it was none other than George Washington, "The Father of Our Country," who first laid down a policy relating to intervention in foreign affairs. In his Neutrality Proclamation, issued in 1793, he warned all American citizens against committing hostile acts in favor of France or Great Britain, when war had been declared by France upon Great Britain, February 1, 1793.

Prof. Channing, of Harvard University, author of *Students History of The United States of America*, says:

"This Proclamation is of the very greatest importance in the history of our country, as it was then first definitely laid down as a policy that the United States was to hold apart from the wars and politics of European nations."—

Then came Thomas Jefferson, who in his inaugural address in 1801, said:

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none."

HISTORICAL STUMBLING BLOCKS

It is well to remember that when in 1782-83 the Treaty of Peace between England and the Thirteen Colonies recognized the United States as an "Independent Nation," there were five other blocks of territory in the Western Hemisphere held by strong nations; namely,—

First: The British possessions and claims north and northwest of the United States, and in the West Indies.

Second: The French West Indies.

Third: Russia, in the far northwest.

Fourth: Portugal, in eastern South America.

Fifth: Spain, which occupied the entire coast line from St. Mary's River, in Florida, along the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and the Atlantic (with the exception of Brazil) together with the whole coast line of the Pacific from Cape Horn to the Archipelago of the northwest coast.

REVOLUTION CONTAGIOUS

The success of the Thirteen Colonies seemed to become contagious, and the stimulating ideas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity were in the very air, and began to work and react upon the Colonists of other nations—particularly of Spanish America. Suffering under the yoke of oppression and furthered by their rest-

less explosive spirit, the Latin American Colonists were in constant insurrection and revolt, and by 1822 revolutionary governments had been established in every Spanish Colony on the American continents, and Spain was bereft of all her New World possessions.

APPEAL TO HOLY ALLIANCE

In despair Spain appealed to the Holy Alliance, a European coalition of four strong powers: Russia, France, Spain and Prussia, to aid her in re-taking her lost Colonies.

Spain had brought all this trouble upon herself, for the hereditary rulers of Spain were always a stiff-necked race, utterly devoid of the art of colonization, and unlearned in the school of experience, and they looked upon their American Colonies and possessions, discovered by Columbus and conquered thru blood and fire by Cortez and Pizzaro, in the name of Isabella and Ferdinand, as regions to be exploited and sucked dry in the selfish interests of an effete and lavish Court, and Spanish Government, and in no wise in the constructive interests of its Colonists.

ENGLAND PROFFERS AID

Great Britain refused to lend any encouragement to the Holy Alliance in this projected expedition, but on the other hand actually made a proposal, thru Canning, the British Foreign Minister, to the United States' Envoy, Mr. Richard Rush, that the two countries issue a "joint note" to the Holy Alliance, telling them not only to keep their "hands off" the newly created Latin America, but to forbid them to occupy any part of the Western Hemisphere.

HOW ABOUT CANADA, ETC.?

It is true that this dual proposition, on the part of England, was not altogether disinterested, for she had Canada, New Foundland, and the British Guiana on her hands; hence her willingness to cry aloud "Hands off" the Western Hemisphere, to the Holy Alliance.

PROPOSAL TURNED DOWN

Both Washington, in his Neutrality Proclamation, and Jefferson, in his inaugural address, had urged upon the people the slogan, "No entangling alliances with Foreign nations," and President Monroe, in his wisdom, strongly urged by John Quincy Adams, vigorously ex-

pressed his belief in this nation saving policy, and the proposal by Britain was rejected by Congress.

NO ACTION BY THE HOLY ALLIANCE

Altho the concurrent action as suggested by Canning was not looked upon with favor by the United States, the British Government acted in harmony with our authorities in Washington. The French Government was notified, thru Canning, that if the Holy Alliance took the step Spain desired, Britain would at once recognize the independence of the Spanish Colonies.

This action upon the part of Great Britain had the desired effect, for the Holy Alliance, as history will show, never carried out the proposed expedition to the New World.

TROUBLE WITH RUSSIAN FISHERMEN

Another cause for anxiety at this period was the fact that Russia had gained a foothold on the northwest Pacific coast, and seemed determined to reserve the fishing and fur trade of this region to herself, and even extend her movements to other Pacific coast territory.

The Czar, who was the leading spirit of the Holy Alliance, had issued a decree (ukase)

forbidding foreigners to approach within 100 miles of the American coast north of the fifty-first parallel. Russian fur traders and fishermen were constantly moving south, and it was feared that they would extend their influence and power and eventually gain Oregon and California.

NOW COMES THE MONROE DOCTRINE

These were dangerous days for the United States, and it took high courage to reject the strong aid of Great Britain at this time; but thru the wise insistence of John Quincy Adams—who maintained that this “entangling alliance” might further wars with European powers; that France might again become a force in America; that Russia might gain Oregon and California, and that Great Britain might gain even greater strength—America’s foreign policy was reinvigorated, strengthened and well defined, by the inauguration of the Monroe Doctrine.

TREATY WITH RUSSIA

About a year after the Monroe Doctrine had been in existence a treaty was made with Russia, called the Treaty of 1824, but it was not ratified until January, 1825.

It declared the fisheries and navigation of the Pacific open to both Russia and the United States, and fixed the parallel of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes as the line of division between the "spheres of influence" of the two contracting parties; the United States to make no settlements north of that line, and Russia to make none south of it.

VENEZUELA DISPUTE

Now came the real test of the tenability of the Monroe Doctrine.

England, who fain would be the prime mover in the "Hands Off" policy in 1823, was now to become the archoffender, less than two decades after. She saw glittering gold in South America, and the elasticity of the boundary line of her South American possession separating British Guiana and Venezuela was tested until it circled the Yuruar Valley, which held gold mines that Britain realized would produce millions annually.

THE DISPUTED LINE

In 1810 a considerable portion of the territory between the Orinoco and the Amazon Rivers became a part of Venezuela, thru Spain. Four years later Holland granted another part

of this territory to Great Britain, but the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela was never established by treaty.

It was this boundary line that caused the famous Venezuela controversy.

Venezuela claimed that the boundary line existing between the territory held by Spain and Holland, which she said was the Essequibo River, and south to Brazil, should be the boundary line between her and British Guiana. Venezuela was ever consistent in this contention, but Great Britain made numerous claims, until at last the line drawn by the British included the Yuruar Valley, in which were found rich gold mines. The ownership of these would greatly aid Great Britain in controlling the commerce of the Orinoco, and correspondingly affect the commerce and political relations of Venezuela, Colombia, and Brazil.

BRITAIN TAKES A LARGE SLICE

In 1840 Great Britain sent a commissioner, who, without the consent of Venezuela, ran a boundary line further west, taking territory from Venezuela equal to the area of New York state. This line was called the Schomburgk Line. Later Lord Aberdeen, Prime Minister of

England, ordered Colonial Authorities to obliterate the line, and to destroy the posts and marks that defined it, and several British administrations admitted it had no validity whatsoever.

AGREEMENT MADE

In 1850 each of the parties obligated itself to the other not to occupy any of the then unoccupied territory in dispute until such time as a definite solution of the issue could be arranged. Soon Venezuela accused Britain of encroachment, and Britain accused Venezuela of granting concessions to a party of capitalists.

URGE ARBITRATION—REFUSED

Venezuela repeatedly had asked Britain to submit the matter to arbitration, but to no avail. Not only did Britain encroach further, but constantly pushed west the line of demarcation.

Several times Great Britain proposed a plan of settlement, but imposed such conditions that Venezuela could not possibly accept. One condition was that Venezuela should never alienate any part of her territory to a third party; another, that the Orinoco river was to

be open and free to British vessels. Venezuela, in rejecting these proposals suggested arbitration again, but Great Britain would not accede.

Full possession of the territory inside the Schomburgk line was taken by the British, and an additional piece of land was added, extending 70 miles further, so as to have a newly discovered gold mine; the richest on the continent.

VENEZUELA MAKES FUTILE DEMAND

Venezuela was by this time becoming alarmed and aroused, and demanded that the agreement of 1850 be lived up to, until arbitration could be affected.

BREAK WITH ENGLAND

Venezuela now broke off diplomatic relation with Great Britain, who in reply to this break, said she would not arbitrate along the lines of territory outside of Schomburgk Line; in other words she would not consent to arbitration concerning lands west of this line, unless Venezuela would relinquish all claims to territory east of this line.

AMERICA MUST STEP IN

Altho the United States was not directly interested in this boundary dispute, she had fol-

lowed with anxiety for a number of years its entangling features, hoping all the time that Great Britain would accede to the wishes of the weaker country, and its just demands.

The time had now come for the United States to put to a real test the tenability of the Monroe Doctrine. Our honor, our plighted faith, and even our own safety demanded that we uphold the Monroe Doctrine.

THE UNITED STATES WARNS ENGLAND

Secretary of State Olney sent a communication to Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, at the Court of St. James, England, under date of July 20, 1895, which was delivered to Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister of England, August 7, that set out in full, the attitude that the United States was constrained to take regarding the Venezuela matter.

The letter suggested, in part, that arbitration be resorted to as being the only reasonable and just method of settling the controversy under the circumstances. A definite answer was asked for, as to whether the British would or would not submit to impartial arbitration of the whole matter in question.

GIVES NEGATIVE REPLY

To this correspondence, Great Britain, in a letter dated November 26, 1895, signed by Lord Salisbury, stated that she would only consent to arbitration in so far as such proceedings were, as previously outlined, by Great Britain, to Venezuela.

CLEVELAND URGES ACTION

President Cleveland then submitted this correspondence, together with a message, to Congress, upholding the action of Secretary Olney, and asking for authority to appoint a Commission to determine the merits of the boundary dispute so that the proper course of procedure could be taken by the United States if any further action should be necessary.

He urged also that the United States "resent by every means in its power" any action that would permit the appropriation of territory on the American continent, by Great Britain.

CONGRESS UPHOLDS THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The President's message was met with instant approval by the members of Congress, who authorized the President to appoint the Commission desired, and set apart the sum of



\$100,000 to defray the expenses of the Commission, and recommended a full investigation of the existing conditions.

This Boundary Commission was given a very arduous task, for it was obliged to do exhaustive and laborious research work, searching from the "blue books" of England; the historical records of Holland, and even the archives of Rome were visited, in the study of history of the early mission settlements, in order to trace the matter fully, and learn the rights of the contending parties.

ENGLAND SOON RELENTS

Before the Commission had finished its work, Lord Salisbury announced that the matter was about to be brought to a happy conclusion. The voice of America, thru the timely wisdom and fearless courage of her highest executive, President Grover Cleveland, had brought England to see the matter in quite a different light.

This action on the part of Great Britain proved conclusively the tenability of the Monroe Doctrine.

APPOINT ARBITRATORS

An agreement was then signed, setting forth the appointment of a tribunal composed of

two members of the United States Supreme Court, and two members of the British Supreme Court, with a fifth member to be chosen by them. Should they fail to select the fifth member within three months of the choice of the four members, the King of Sweden and Norway was to make the appointment.

FAMOUS DISPUTE ENDS

The findings of this Arbitration Commission were approved by both England and Venezuela, but they were not fully satisfactory to either party.

Venezuela gained one important point at issue nevertheless, which was that she should have control of the mouth of the Orinoco River.

TEXT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Following is the text of the Monroe Doctrine as set forth in the two distinct paragraphs in the annual message of President Monroe to Congress December 2, 1823.

The first paragraph was occasioned by the fact that Russia had become a probable menace on the northwest coast, and reads as follows:

“The occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle—that the American continents, by the free and independent conditions which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.”

The second paragraph referred to the question of the possible intervention of the Holy Alliance with respect to the Spanish rule over her former colonies, and reads as follows:

“The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the mostly friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow-men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity, more immediately connected, and by cause which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened

citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

DRAFTED BY ADAMS

These memorable sentences were written by John Quincy Adams, but the responsibility remained with President Monroe for the announcement of the policy in his message to Congress December 2, 1823.

ROOSEVELT WARNS KAISER

In 1902 Germany sent a fleet of cruisers into Venezuelan waters, and it was supposed that

the Kaiser was looking for an outlet for Colonists, and there was also some financial trouble existing between the two countries.

President Roosevelt informed Germany that he would send Admiral Dewey with the Atlantic Squadron to raise the "Pacific Blockade" if the German ships did not leave Venezuelan waters within ten days after the note was sent. The quick departure of the German cruisers was strong evidence that the Monroe Doctrine is still a forceful document, and the living instrument of our foreign policy, and to be held in high respect by European Powers.

CLEVELAND'S DECLARATION IN 1895

When President Grover Cleveland, in 1895, urged Great Britain to arbitrate her dispute over the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, he said (December 17) in a message to Congress:

"The doctrine" (Monroe) "upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and cannot become obsolete while our Republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the Governments of the Old World and a subject for our absolute non-interference,

none the less is an observance of the Monroe Doctrine of vital concern to our people and their Government. * * * If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why to that extent such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be 'dangerous to our peace and safety,' and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise. * * * The Monroe Doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WORDS—1915

President Wilson said of the Monroe Doctrine (December 7, 1915), in an address to a joint session of Congress:

"There was a time in the early days of our own great nation and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Central and South America when the Government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her as against any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water; felt it its duty to play the part even without invitation from them; and I think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disinterested enthusiasm for the freedom of the Americas and the unmolested self-government of her independent peoples. But it was always difficult to maintain such a role without offence to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect and without provoking serious misconceptions of our motives, and every thoughtful man of

affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wards but, instead, a full and honorable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbors, in the interest of all America, north and south.

"Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our Government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. It is known not to be a selfish purpose. It is known to have in it no thought of taking advantage of any Government in this hemisphere or playing its political fortunes for our own benefit. All the Governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence."

PRESIDENT HARDING'S WORDS IN 1921

President Harding, April 19, 1921, at the unveiling of the Bolivar Statue, New York City, said:

"Having sacrificed in arms to establish the human inheritance belonging to free men, the American republics may well touch elbows to prove their unselfishness and show to mankind that righteous achievement does not mean anybody's destruction, individually or nationally, but that real victory lies in that human progress wherein every contender, individual or national, may share as it is sought to merit it.

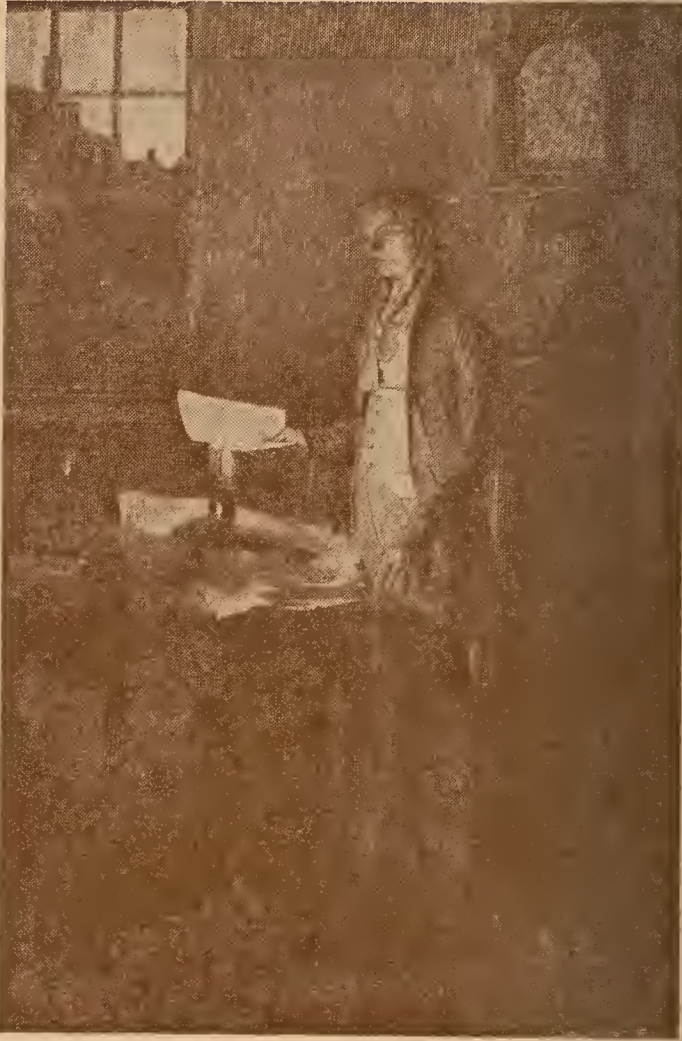
"The doctrine proclaimed under Monroe, which ever since has been jealously guarded as a fundamental of our own Republic, maintained that these continents should

not again be regarded as fields for the colonial enterprises of Old-World powers. There have been times when the meaning of Monroeism was misunderstood by some, perverted by others, and made the subject of distorting propaganda by those who saw in it an obstacle to the realization of their own ambitions. Some have sought to make our adherence to this doctrine a justification for prejudice against the United States. They have falsely charged that we sought to hold the nations of the Old World at arm's length, in order that we might monopolize the privilege of exploitation for ourselves. Others have protested that the doctrine would never be enforced if to enforce it should involve us in actual hostilities.

“The history of the generations since that doctrine was proclaimed has proved that we never intended it selfishly; that we had no dream of exploitation. On the other side, the history of the last decade certainly must have convinced all the world that we stand willing to fight, if necessary, to protect these continents, these sturdy young democracies, from oppression and tyranny.”

Section Three

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



THOMAS JEFFERSON

Who drafted the Declaration of Independence, which was signed July 4, 1776. He was the third President of the United States of America, serving two terms, 1801-1809. He died July 4, 1826. It was Jefferson who coined the famous phrase "entangling alliances with none," relating to our foreign policy.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



BEFORE dealing specifically with the Declaration of Independence, it is well that we journey back some distance along the pathway of our glorious history, and read some of the milestones that mark off that eventful journey.

It is not intended that the history of Our Country shall be recited in these pages, but it may be very refreshing to the memory to have a few important dates set forth, and a resume of a few historic incidents, which made inevitable the drafting of this famous document, the Declaration of Independence.

AMERICAN HISTORIC MILESTONES

- 1000 Leif Erickson touches shores of North America.
- 1492 Columbus reaches America (Bahamas).
- 1497 John Cabot reaches Labrador.
- 1497 Americus Vespuccius visits north shore of South America.
- 1607 First English colonists reach Jamestown, Va.
- 1620 "Pilgrim Fathers" land at Plymouth Rock.
- 1636 Roger Williams (separation of state and church).
- 1643 New England Confederation.

- 1649 Maryland Toleration Act.
- 1754 Albany Congress.
- 1765 Stamp Act.
- 1765 Stamp Act Congress.
- 1766 Stamp Act repealed.
- 1767 Tax levied on tea, etc.
- 1774 Boston Port closed.
- 1774 Boston Tea Party.
- 1774 Repressive Acts passed.
- 1774 Quebec Act.
- 1774 Massachusetts Government Act.
- 1774 First Continental Congress (Sept. 5).
- 1775 Battle of Lexington (Apr.).
- 1775 Second Continental Congress (May 10).
- 1775 Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17).
- 1775 Washington made Commander-in-Chief of Army (July 3).
- 1775 "Olive Branch" petition to King George III.
- 1776 Evacuation of Boston (Mar.).
- 1776 Thousands of Hessian soldiers sent to America.
- 1776 Declaration of Independence (July 4).

FIRST COLONY IN AMERICA

The first of the Thirteen Colonies to be settled was Virginia. A group of Englishmen formed the Jamestown Expedition, and landed at Jamestown in the spring of 1607. This was the first permanent settlement of Colonists in the south.

COMING OF "PILGRIM FATHERS"

The "Pilgrim Fathers" were responsible for the first settlement in the north.

In 1620 the *Mayflower*, a ship of 180 tons, sailed from Plymouth, England, with 101 Puritans on board. The object of these persons was to found a Colony in northern Virginia, but adverse winds drove them out of their course to Cape Cod (Provincetown) Harbor, where they dropped anchor.

Before landing forty-one members of this expedition subscribed their names, each noting the number of his family, on behalf of themselves and of their families, to the following Compact. The names are given in the order of signing.



SIGNING THE "MAYFLOWER" COMPACT

Forty-one "Pilgrim Fathers" signed this document, being a preliminary instrument toward Local Government.

COMPACT OF THE PILGRIMS

(Signed on board the *Mayflower* in Cape Cod (Provincetown) Harbor before landing).

"In ye name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord, King James, by ye Grace of God, of Great Britaine, France & Ireland King, Defender of ye Faith, etc. Having undertaken, for ye Glorie of God, and advancements of ye Christian Faith and Honour of our King and countrie, a Voyage to plant ye first Colonie in ye Northerne part of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly and mutually in ye Presence of God, and of one another, Covenant & Combine ourselves together into a Civil body Politick, for our better Ordering and Preservation & Furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by Vertue hearof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equall lawes, ordinances, Acts, Constitutions & Offices, from Time to Time, as shall be thought most meete & convenient for ye generall good of ye Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

"In witnes whereof we have hereunder subscribed our Names at Cap. Codd ye 11 of November, in ye year of ye Raigne of our Soveraigne Lord King James, of England, France & Ireland ye Eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie fourth Ano: Dom. 1620."

John Carber
Wm. Bradford
Edw. Winslow
Wm. Brewster
Isaac Allerton
Miles Standish
John Alden
Samuel Fuller
Chris'r Martin
Wm. Mullins
Wm. White
Rich. Warren
John Howland
Steph. Hopkins

Edw. Tilley
John Tilley
Francis Cook
Thomas Rogers
Thomas Tinker
John Ridgedale
Edw. Fuller
John Turner
Francis Eaton
James Chilton
John Crackstone
John Billington
Moses Fletcher
John Goodman
Degory Priest
Thomas Williams
Gilbert Winslow
Edw. Margeson
Peter Brown
Rich. Bitterridge
George Soule
Rich. Clarke
Rich. Gardiner
John Allerton
Thomas English
Edw. Doty
Edw. Leister

It is of historic interest to know that Mary Chilton, wife of James Chilton, was the first white woman to put foot on American soil.

“NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION”

“No taxation without representation,” started early in the Colonies. The population had increased steadily, and trade and commerce had become engaged in quite extensively. The tobacco of Virginia, and cotton and rice of the South were sources of much profit and accumulating wealth. England now began to seek a way to levy taxes upon this commerce and trade, and to levy heavy duties on imports.

STAMP ACT IMPOSED

In 1765, March 8, the British Parliament passed the “Stamp Act.” This Act made legal documents, no matter how trivial, valid only when a Government stamp was placed upon it, and an elaborate scale of prices for the different stamps was demanded. This enactment thoroly aroused the Colonists to protest, and a Stamp Act Congress was held to discuss its force, etc.

STAMP ACT CONGRESS

The Stamp Act Congress met on October 7, 1765, in New York. Delegates attended from the assemblies of all the Colonies that were in

session, except New Hampshire. The meeting was called at the instance of the Massachusetts House of Representatives on the motion of James Otis.

This Congress passed a Declaration of Rights and petitions to the King and to the British Parliament.

After this Congress, in its petitions, had acknowledged allegiance to the "Crown of Great Britain," and declaring themselves to be entitled to the same liberties as "his natural born subjects—in Great Britain," they asserted that "the people of the Colonies are not, and from their local circumstances, cannot be represented in the House of Commons" and that "no taxes can be constitutionally imposed upon them, but by their respective legislatures;" they also called attention to the clauses of the Stamp Act above noted, as to the trial of cases arising under it in the Admiralty Courts, and asserted "that trial by jury is the inherent and invaluable right of every British subject in these Colonies."

A SIGNIFICANT MEETING

The passing of the Declaration of Rights had great significance and bearing upon the future actions of the Colonies, especially as it

was the first action of unity among the Colonies coming together, on their own accord, to defend their rights against the encroachments of the King and British Parliament.

The Stamp Act was opposed not from the standpoint of legislation by the Colonists, alone, but upon the ground also that "no taxation without representation" was contrary to the British Constitution, and one of the most important rights of the American Colonists, as Englishmen.

The Act was repealed March 18, 1766.

NOW COMES TEA TAX

The triumph of the Colonists was short lived, however, for in 1767 the British Parliament passed an act to levy a tax or duty on tea, glass, paper and painters' supplies, etc., as well as a stringent revenue law relative to importations. This action revived the rebellious spirit of the Colonists tenfold, who made a strong protest to the King, in which they were joined by the Great East India Company. The King refused to heed this protest, and on the contrary declared "there should always be one tax to keep up the right of taxing."

“BOSTON TEA PARTY”

Ships loaded with tea were sent to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Charlestown. The ships were not permitted to land their cargo at New York or Philadelphia, and they had to return to England. Upon the assurance that the tea would not be offered for sale at Charlestown it was landed, and the agreement was kept. At Boston, the British had a military force strong enough to compel a compliance with the enactment, but a number of incensed citizens, dressed in the disguise of Indians, boarded the vessels, and threw the cargo overboard. This act was termed by a Boston newspaper the “Boston Tea Party” and always spoken of afterwards as such.

TROUBLE BREWING FAST

This act of the Bostonians was viewed with amazement by the King and the British Parliament, and a determination to put an end to these “audacious acts by swift and ample punishment” was agreed upon.

The mode of punishment was the passing of the Repressive Acts March 4, 1774. The Quebec Act was also passed about the same time.

These Acts were four in number and their impact was as follows:

1. Closing of the port of Boston to commerce.
2. Suspension of the Charter of Massachusetts.
3. Providing for the trial outside of the colonies of persons (soldiers and others), who might be charged with crime committed while quelling riots within the colonies.
4. Provision for the quartering of British troops within the province.

FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

This action upon the part of the Mother Country strongly formulated a desire in the Colonies to confer together for their future conduct and safety, but in reality with no expressed desire to sever the ties from the Mother Country, for Washington soon after he took command of the Army, July 3, 1775, said:

“When I took command of the Army, (July, 1775), I abhorred the idea of independence; now, I am convinced, nothing else will save us.”

These Repressive Acts on the part of Britain brought great financial distress among the business men, which was naturally felt thruout the Colonies, and kindled a flame of discontent that was soon fanned to a Revolutionary fire.

New York and Rhode Island proposed that a general Congress be held. Virginia burgesses formed a revolutionary Committee of Correspondence at a convention, and advocated the holding of an annual intercolonial congress, and voted that, "an attack upon one colony was an attack upon all British America," but the actual call for the first Continental Congress, however, was made by Massachusetts June 17, 1774.

FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

The First Continental Congress was convened at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774. Each Colony was represented. The delegates were not elected by the people, but were chosen thru the advice and counsel of the ablest men in each Colony.

Neither Jefferson nor Franklin were delegates to this Congress. Jefferson had not been chosen as a delegate, and Franklin was still in England, acting as the Colonial Agent.

WHAT WAS DONE BY THIS CONGRESS

This Congress adopted a Declaration of Rights, also established the American Association, which was to secure the enforcement of a general non-importation and non-consumption

agreement. The execution of this policy was no longer to be left to chance. It was recommended that election of a committee by the county, town or other administrative unit in each Colony, which should oversee the carrying out of *non-intercourse with Great Britain*. These local committees were to be supervised by the Colonial Committees of Correspondence. All offenders against the agreement were to be punished, and any Colony showing hostility to the agreement was regarded as being "hostile to the liberties of this country," and denied all intercourse with members of the Association.

The First Continental Congress adjourned in October, and provided for a second meeting in May, 1775, unless the grievances were redressed in the meantime.

SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

The Second Continental Congress was convened May 10, 1775, and was at first an advisory body, and did not act for the purpose of seeking independence, but for redress of grievances.

March of events, however, caused this body to take upon itself sovereign powers, and under its authority the American Revolution began

with the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and the invasion of Canada. It took in its power the general defense of the Colonies; ordered the formation of an army; drew up regulations for its Government; established a Committee of Correspondence abroad, and assumed the exclusive control of Foreign affairs. It also issued paper money with which to pay the soldiers, and for supplies for the Army.

On July 3, 1775, this congress appointed George Washington Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

JEFFERSON SUCCEEDED WASHINGTON

After Washington was given command of the Continental Army, Thomas Jefferson succeeded him as the Virginia delegate, and the next petition that was sent to the King, by Congress, was more bold in tone than any which had been sent previously.

Congress now demanded the repeal of "such statutes as were immediately distressing any of your Majesty's Colonies."

This was called the "Olive Branch" petition, but the King's answer to this was the issuance of a proclamation denouncing the Colonists as "dangerous and ill-designing men."

HESSIANS IN THOUSANDS

The British King, George III, employed about 30,000 Hessians to sail to America and surprise the Colonists. There was nothing unusual in this sending of Hessians to America, as it had always been customary for England to hire these professional German soldiers.

This was a grave political blunder, altho, on the part of the British Parliament, because the majority of the Colonists were converted to a policy which culminated in an alliance with France, and gave America the ever memorable services of that great French gentleman and soldier, Lafayette, who shared honors with us when the Treaty of Peace was signed in his beloved land, at Paris, September 3, 1783.

THIRTEEN COLONIES UNITED

The Thirteen Original Colonies were colonized by people of various origin, of every form of religious faith and belief, and of different nationalities. In Delaware there were Swedes; in Pennsylvania, Germans; in New York, Dutch. There were Catholics in Maryland and Delaware; the Quakers were established in Pennsylvania; and those of the Church of England faith held power in Virginia, and in the

South. The Huguenots settled in New York; and the Pilgrims in Massachusetts; the Liberals in Rhode Island; and the Non-Conformists were scattered all over the Thirteen Colonies.

It is hard to imagine a greater mixture of origin, habits, caste, religious belief and religious dissent than was to be found among the first settlers in Our Country. Yet when the great hour of trial came, these same people, en masse, thru some marvellous power of cohesion, were bound together in ties so strong that not even ordinary differences or discussions, which usually separate and keep apart communities holding different religious belief and customs, could deter them from the coalition which they agreed to form.

It is well for every American to read of the great privations that the Colonial soldiers suffered, especially at Valley Forge. This is what Washington says about the brave men he had with him at Valley Forge, and in the early days of the Revolution:

“To see men without clothes to cover their nakedness, without blankets to lie on, without shoes (for want of which their marches might be traced by the blood from their feet)—is a proof of patience and obedience which, in my opinion, can scarce be paralleled.”



PILGRIMS GOING TO CHURCH

Gun in hand the early Colonists trod their way to worship.

And again:

“For some days there has been little less than a famine in camp. A part of the army has been a week without any kind of flesh—naked and starving as they are, we cannot enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of the soldiery.”

There is no story written that has more stirring, befitting, historic interest than that of the settlement of the Thirteen Colonies. Read what these early settlers had to contend with; no wonder the United States has become a great world power, and the people a great people. It was inevitable with such ancestors. Famine and pestilence stalked thru the land at all times; the Pilgrim Fathers went to worship with gun in hand, and the many contests with the Indians soon made the Colonists a fighting race, alert and sharp witted; so when the time came to meet the tyranny of the arbitrary powers of the Mother Country they were ready, and became victorious.

WHAT THE COLONISTS CAME FOR

The early settlers of America did not come to our shores for the purpose of forming a new Nation or Country. They did not come in search of gold and silver, nor to fish, nor to

kill or exploit the Indians. They came mainly to establish a new home. This applies equally to the members of the Jamestown Expedition, the first settlers, and the hardy pioneers of Plymouth. Let it be remembered that the "Pilgrim Fathers" came to America direct from Holland, and not from England.

They all loved their homeland. It was the home of their fathers, and had been their home until they sailed to the New World. Their friends and their kindred were still in England. They left their native land cheerfully acknowledging their obligation and allegiance to their King; especially when the territory was given under a Royal grant, but one and all claimed political freedom of original and local organization, but the trend of events as recited in the previous pages eventually drove the Colonists to the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

NOW MOVE FOR INDEPENDENCE

Virginia, the first of the Thirteen Colonies, took the premier step in the movement of severing ties with the Mother Country. In May, 1776, the Virginia delegates to Congress were instructed to propose a declaration of inde-

pendence, and Richard Henry Lee, the chairman of the delegation, moved the following resolution, also two others; the full text of the first being as follows:

“That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.”

This resolution was debated upon and considered, but action upon it was postponed until July 1.

In the meantime a committee, composed of Thomas Jefferson, Benj. Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robt. R. Livingston, was appointed to draft a declaration for consideration in case the Virginia resolution should be adopted.

Jefferson, who had so ably written the Summary View, and the Virginia Declaration of Independence, was chosen as being the best fitted to formulate the ideas in the minds of the colonists.

So Jefferson set to work immediately upon a draft, and while it was still in the rough he submitted it to the members of the committee,

who gave it most careful consideration. Franklin and Adams offered some most important suggestions, and revised the draft in part. The original rough draft contained a strong statement against slave trading, but after careful consideration by the committee it was struck out.

MEMORABLE JULY FOURTH

This committee reported and presented the draft to Congress June 28, thru its chairman, Thomas Jefferson. Six of the Colonies hesitated on accepting the Declaration—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and South Carolina—and the matter was held over for further discussion until July 1.

On July 4 Congress passed the Declaration of Independence, but Congress was adjourned until July 15, in order that pressure might be brought to bear upon New York and Maryland to withdraw their restrictions upon their delegates, who were personally favorable to independence, and a complete severance from the Mother Country, but who were compelled to vote negative on the Declaration of Independence issue.

ALL FREE AND UNANIMOUS

On this date, July 15, all delegates were free to vote "yes," and did so unanimously, and Congress set July 19, as the day when the Declaration of Independence should be engrossed, and signed by every member. This famous document had already been signed by John Hancock, who was president of the Congress, and the secretary, Charles Thompson.

The final and engrossed copy was presented to Congress August 2, and all of the members signed it who were presnt. The first signature was that of Josiah Bartlett, of New Hampshire, and the last, Mathew Thornton of the same Colony, when he took his seat in Congress November 4, 1776.

The draft as submitted to Congress has been lost, but the engrossed copy is now in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, where it was signed, and where the sessions of the Continental Congress were held.

READ THIS HISTORIC DOCUMENT

It is hoped that every true American will read this famous historic document, and the author quotes Dr. Edward O. Sisson, Professor of Philosophy and Education, at Reed College,

Portland, Oregon, on this subject, which is part of an address given at the commencement exercises of the Washington High School, Portland, Oregon, Midyear class 1923:

“Don’t forget the Declaration of Independence; the constitution can be amended; not so the Declaration; it is for all time. It contains the basic principle of all modern democracy; honestly and resolutely applied, it will save the Republic from both tyranny and anarchy; it has destroyed the oppression of Kings and alien parliaments; it will avert the domination of a class, such as now seems to prevail in unhappy Russia.

“But the principles of the Declaration cut deep into the every day life of people; we have a nation of over a hundred million human beings, and the Declaration embraces them all; the stupendous task of American politics and economics is to make good what the Declaration promises (life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness), for the whole hundred millions.”

The full text of the Declaration of Independence follows:



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Committee composed of Thomas Jefferson, Benj. Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robt. R. Livingstone, presenting the draft of the Declaration of Independence to Congress. John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, is seated in front of the committee.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

*In Congress, July 4, 1776*THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION
OF THE
THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that government long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance

of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation until his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither; and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses.

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies.

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments.

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the

necessity which denounces our separation and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare: That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK,

President of the Continental Congress.

Attested by Charles Thompson, Secretary.

Following are the names of the delegates from the Thirteen Original Colonies who signed the Declaration.

The majority of the signers of the Declaration were men of the gentry as they were called in those days, and were quite well off. There were 26 Lawyers, 8 Merchants, 6 Doctors, 6 Farmers, 2 Statesmen, and 1 General, Soldier, Shoemaker, Sailor, Surveyor, and Minister.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION

New Hampshire

JOSIAH BARTLETT

Physician

WM. WHIPPLE

Sailor

MATHEW THORNTON

Physician

Georgia

BUTTON GWINNETT

Merchant

LYMAN HALL

Physician

GEORGE WALTON

Lawyer

South Carolina

EDWARD RUTLEDGE

Lawyer

THOMAS HEYWARD, Jr.

Lawyer

THOMAS LYNCH, Jr.

Lawyer

ARTHUR MIDDLETON

Lawyer

North Carolina

WM. HOOPER

Lawyer

JOSEPH HEWES

Lawyer

JOHN PENN

Lawyer

Virginia

GEORGE WYTHE

Lawyer

RICHARD HENRY LEE

Soldier

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Lawyer

BENJ. HARRISON

Farmer

THOMAS NELSON, Jr.

Statesman

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT

LEE

Farmer

CARTER BRAXTON

Planter

Delaware

CAESAR RODNEY

General

GEORGE READ

Lawyer

THOMAS MCKEAN

Lawyer

New Jersey

RICHARD STOCKTON

Lawyer

JOHN WITHERSPOON

Minister

FRANCIS HOPKINSON

Lawyer

JOHN HART
Farmer

ABRAHAM CLARK
Lawyer

Rhode Island
STEPHEN HOPKINS
Farmer

WM. ELLERY
Lawyer

Massachusetts Bay
SAMUEL ADAMS
Merchant

JOHN ADAMS
Lawyer

ROBT. TREAT PAINE
Lawyer

ELBRIDGE GERRY
Merchant

Maryland
SAMUEL CHASE
Lawyer

WM. PACA
Lawyer

THOMAS STONE
Lawyer

CHARLES CARROLL
Lawyer

Pennsylvania
ROBT. MORRIS
Merchant

BENJ. RUSH
Physician

BENJ. FRANKLIN
Printer

JOHN MORTON
Surveyor

GEORGE CLYMER
Merchant

JAMES SMITH
Lawyer

GEORGE TAYLOR
Physician

JAMES WILSON
Lawyer

GEORGE ROSS
Lawyer

New York
WM. FLOYD
Farmer

PHILLIP LIVINGSTON
Merchant

FRANCIS LEWIS
Merchant

LEWIS MORRIS
Farmer

Connecticut
ROGER SHERMAN
Shoemaker

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON
Lawyer

WM. WILLIAMS
Statesman

OLIVER WOLCOTT
Physician

Section Four

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

As done in Convention, 1787, together with the Nine-
teen Amendments as ratified by the several States



THE FEDERAL CAPITOL AT NIGHT

This is where the laws of Our Country are made. Both the Senate and the House of Representative members meet here.

MAKING THE CONSTITUTION



HERE is no part of the history of Our Nation more important to be fully understood than the first endeavors of our Colonial Forefathers to form a strong Central Government, and the events, vicissitudes, and blunders that led up to the forming, adopting and final ratification of a workable Federal Government.

Following is a list of events which, at a glance, shows the historic steps taken towards the inevitable result; the forming of a workable National Government operated under the present Constitution of the United States of America:

New England Confederacy.....	1643
Albany Congress, or Plan.....	1754
Stamp Act Congress.....	1765
First Continental Congress.....	1774
Second Continental Congress.....	1775
Declaration of Independence.....	1776
Articles of Confederation.....	1777
Alexandria Meeting	1785
Convention of Annapolis	1786
Constitutional Convention	1787
Constitution in force	1789

The initial code of laws, under which the United States of America was governed, was known as the Articles of Confederation. These were adopted in November, 1777, but were soon found wanting and ineffective.

On September 17, 1787, the present Constitution of the United States of America was adopted by the consent of 39 delegates, (55 attended) sitting in convention, in Independence Hall, at Philadelphia.

DELAWARE FIRST TO RATIFY

Delaware was the first state to ratify the Constitution, December 7, 1787, and did so, thru its delegates, unanimously. Rhode Island was the last, and did so, May 29, 1790, by a vote of 34 to 32.

The Constitution came into force March, 1789, after New Hampshire, the ninth state to ratify, signed. It was necessary for nine states to ratify, before it became effective. See Article VII, Constitution.

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION

Our present Constitution was not founded altogether upon theory, or first thot, of the Fathers of the Constitution, but was drafted

in a large measure upon real experience in the existence of previous documents, or codes of law.

Each of the Thirteen Colonies was governed under a written code of laws, and many parts of Our Constitution are clever adaptations and improved wordings from the most effective of these laws.

Then it must be remembered that the great constitutional documents such as the Magna Charta, the Petition of Rights, and the Habeas Corpus Act, of British fame, were available, and in many instances the exact wording from these was used in the charters of some of the States.

The origin of our Supreme Court we may lay to the British Privy Council.

The veto of the President to the Constitution of Massachusetts.

The electoral college scheme to the Constitution of Maryland.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES RIGHT

Ours is a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," by Lincoln; Gettysburg Address.

The principles upon which Our Government were formed grew into being thru a just view of the rights of man, and the Declaration of Independence prescribes these rights as, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," as well as that "all men are created equal."

How great then is our inheritance, and how enviable is our lot. Any boy in America may go forth to win any position in the gift of the Nation, with scores of agencies awaiting his coming, which offer counsel and impetus to urge him upon his way. This applies equally to the boy of the humblest home as well as the boy of the millionaire.

No wonder Lord Bacon said:

"It remaineth for God and angels to be lookers on."

One glowing example as to what heights an American of humble status may ascend is evidenced in the life of Roger Sherman, of Connecticut. He was a shoemaker in early life, but being ambitious and imbued with the thought that "all men are created equal," he fervently applied himself to the study of law; became a lawyer, and afterwards a judge in the superior court.



PATRICK HENRY AROUSES FEELING

One of America's great orators at the dawning of the Revolution, speaking at the First Continental Convention, 1774. He, together with John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and Richard Henry Lee, did not favor the present Constitution, and they did not even attend the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

This same man had the unique distinction of signing the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States of America, as a delegate from Connecticut.

PATRICK HENRY AROUSES FEELING

At the dawning of the Revolution, public opinion, in the Colonies, started to kindle along the lines of the formulation of a National Government, and it was Patrick Henry who stirred that opinion into real active motion, when he said, on the first day of the meeting of Continental Congress:

“Where are your landmarks, your boundaries of Colonies?”

“The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders are no more; I am not a Virginian, but an American.”

The necessity for a code of laws for governing Our Country was soon realized, and a resolution;

“that freemen of the Colonies should be represented in Congress, according to numbers”

was proposed by Henry, which was the initiation of one of our most important issues, but there being no means of ascertaining the popu-

lation of the several Colonies, it was finally decided that each Colony should have one vote.

POWER OF CONGRESS WANES

Owing to the fact that each State had formed a workable State Government, soon after the Declaration of Independence had been signed, the Continental Congress lost much of its authority; in a measure, due to the fact that the local legislatures had acquired the right to appoint the delegates to Congress, but more especially was this due to the fact that the legislatures of the several States were more under the control of the people than Congress was.

The ablest statesmen of the time realized that this was detrimental to the Nation at large, so they caused the Articles of Confederation to be drafted, and sent to the several States for consideration, and they became our first National code of laws.

FIRST DRAFT FOR GOVERNMENT

Benj. Franklin made the first draft for formulating a Federal Union. This plan was read before the members of the Second Continental Congress, July 21, 1775.

He also drew up the elaborate plan for Colonial Union, read at the Albany Congress in 1754. This meeting was held by several Colonies at the instance of the British Board of Trade and Plantations, for the purpose of formulating a stronger Union among the Colonies, and to discuss purchases and settlements of lands from natives.

It will be remembered that when Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, offered the resolution in Congress, May 17, 1776, calling for independence, he submitted two others as well, and one of these was a resolution planning the Articles of Confederation.

NEW ENGLAND CONFEDERACY

The New England Confederacy, 1643, was the first coalition of the Colonies; Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, forming the Union. Rhode Island was not permitted to join this Union; firstly, because Plymouth claimed her, and secondly, because the other Colonies thot Rhode Island was not governed strictly enough.

This Union was formed in order that they might assert their rights more vigorously against the impending dangers from England

(separation of State and Church trouble, brought to an issue by Roger Williams); to restrict the claim of the Dutch to the Connecticut Valley; watch the movements of the French in the north, and to cope with the warring Pequot Indians.

Each of these Colonies had two representatives in the Union, but Massachusetts, which had a population equal to the other three added together, was the most influential force.

CONFEDERACY LASTS FORTY YEARS

This Confederacy lasted for 40 years, and the spirit of compromise, or the giving up of supposed advantages for the common good, which permeated the deliberations of this important body's activities, during the early history making days of Our Country, was an excellent precedent to be followed, and was largely followed during the next Century by the statemen of the Thirteen Colonies.

"GRAND COMMITTEE" FORMED

Having before it the plans of both Franklin and Lee, Congress appointed a "Grand Committee," composed of one member from each Colony, and this body was instructed to devise a plan of Union.

Thru its chairman, John Dickinson, a plan was submitted in July, and this original draft is known in history as, "Dickinson's Draft."

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

This plan was under discussion and debate until November, 1777, when Congress adopted the draft, greatly revised, terming it the Articles of Confederation.

As previously stated, each State possessed its own Legislative Body and its own system of laws, but Congress held the power formerly vested in the British King, that it could make war and declare peace, and maintain an Army and Navy.

POWER OF ARTICLES

These articles, which increased the power of the Central Government at that time, gave Congress the following powers:

1. To determine questions of peace and war.
2. To attend to foreign affairs of every kind.
3. To manage Indian affairs.
4. To call upon the States for their share of the expenses of the Central Government.
5. To settle disputes between States concerning boundaries.
6. To establish and regulate post offices.

AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLES FAIL

Even before all the States had ratified the Articles of Confederation, it was realized that they were weak and ineffective. Attempts had been made to amend them, but they were never consummated.

Washington, always a strong figure in the early making of Our Country, realized that the Articles would have to be abandoned, and a new draft of laws be devised, in order that a closer union of the States be formed.

During the war Washington again and again urged the States to give Congress more power. Just before retiring to private life he sent a "Circular Letter," to the Governors declaring that it was the duty of every true patriot to insist:

"that there should be lodged somewhere a supreme power to regulate and govern the general concerns of the Confederate Republic, that whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the Union ought to be considered hostile to the liberty and independence of America."

For the next three or four years Washington was constantly writing and speaking in favor of a firmer Union. To his friend, Gov. Harrison, he wrote in 1874:—

“An extension of Federal powers would make us one of the most wealthy, happy and powerful nations on the globe. I predict the worst consequences from a half-starving, limping government, tottering at every step.”

To John Jay, 1786:—

“I do not conceive that we can exist long as a nation without a power which will pervade the whole Union—I am told that even respectable persons speak of a monarchy without horror.”

HAMILTON A POWER

There is no statesman of the early days who left plainer “footprints” on the sands of time than Alexander Hamilton. In his series of educative and informative articles regarding the Constitution, under the heading of “The Federalist,” he gave to the people the clearest, most concise, and direct interpretation of America’s Great Charter that has ever been written.

In his defense for a new Constitution he said:

“If we mean to succeed in the contest and be happy hereafter, it is necessary that we have a vigorous government.”

HARDING RE HAMILTON

The following few selections are from an address given by President Harding, May 17, 1923, at the unveiling of the Alexander Hamilton Memorial Statue, on the South Plaza, Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.:

"In the appraisal of constructive contribution to the making of our America, Alexander Hamilton stands foremost and merits our reverent tribute for all succeeding time.

"Hamilton was the inspiring and insistent advocate of union. And the creative genius in the making of the Constitution. More, he was the practical politician, who brought about its necessary adoption.

"When his plan was adopted, he became the master builder, and the integrity of the nation's financial honor is his monument for the ages.

"It was from Hamilton's lips that came the finest utterance ever made concerning human liberty: 'The sacred rights of mankind are written as with a sunbeam, by the hand of Divinity itself, never to be erased or obscured by mortal power.'

"In all the criticism of him, and there was intensity of criticism and maddening bitterness of controversy in those days, his sincerity was never questioned. As a believer in the highest degree of liberty, he was eager for a nationality strong enough to guarantee the security of liberty.

"Another phase of Hamilton's distinguished career may well inspire all grateful Americans. Talleyrand emphasized it in his American visit. Driving by Hamilton's modest law office late at night, to which the Secretary had retired at the age of 38, and noting the night light indicating late hours of toil Talleyrand remarked that he was witnessing the eighth wonder of the world--

a statesman of matchless talent and every opportunity to acquire wealth retired from public service poor, striving professionally to earn a livelihood for his family.

"If we will carry on, visualizing the nation of which he dreamed; if we will maintain the national viewpoint and emphasize the interwoven intimacy of all activities, interdependent, where none may permanently prosper without a prosperous whole; if we will throttle the false cry of class where none need exist in the beckoning of American opportunity; if we will be as hopefully American and as whole-heartedly American as they were in the immortal beginning, the future will be secure. These we must do, no matter what political sacrifices are made in the recommitment.

"Here stands, Mr. Secretary, the memorial to a great lover of liberty, a great patriot, a great soldier, a colossal statesman, a mighty American. Time has brought our appraisal of him out of the mists of misunderstanding and given us a measure of his true greatness.

"If I were to select one attribute above all others for the inspiration of the Americans of today and the morrow it would not be his brilliance of mind or his gift of eloquence, or his matchless genius, or his prophetic vision; but I should recommend his courage of patriotism, which put his devotion to the Republic's welfare before popular approval or personal fortune, and his unconditional gift of heart, mind and soul to the making of an imperishable temple of freedom in these United States."

WEAKNESS OF ARTICLES

Where the Articles of Confederation were found wanting and ineffective was from the fact that Congress could not tax the people of the several States, and had no power, or vested authority, to compel obedience in a State or from an individual.

Thus it became fully apparent that no Central Government could finally exist under the code of laws as set forth in the Articles of Confederation.

TERMINATES SERIOUS CRISIS

It is very instructive and interesting to read what Prof. Channing, of Harvard University, has to say regarding the importance of the Articles of Confederation in his *Students History of the United States*:

“The Articles are contemptible as a scheme of government; but the fact of their adoption was one of the half dozen most important events in the history of the United States. The people of the thirteen states, who were struggling together for independence might have formed one government or thirteen governments, or any number of governments between one and thirteen, as they saw fit; that they preferred to live bound together by even the loosest ties, showed a spirit of nationalism which was certain to lead to better results.

Before condemning the men of 1776 for drawing up such an absurd scheme, it is well to remember that they had no experience to guide them; never before had a confederation of the size of the United States ever been proposed; never before had any one tried to write out on

paper a constitution for such a federation. The adoption of the Articles terminated one of the most serious crisis in the history of the United States. The gravity of the occasion may easily be gathered from the fact that it was nearly four years ere the legislatures of the thirteen states gave their consent to the new form of government. The principle reason for this delay was the dispute which had arisen as to the disposal of the land between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi."

CONGRESS DENIES CLAIMS

Several States laid claim to the territory in question, but Congress refused to enquire into the merits of these claims, and suggested that all States making claim to territory other than that which they now populated, should cede this land to the United States, to be administered in the interests of the States at large.

New York made the first move, and waived all its claims, and Virginia followed. Maryland, which had refused to ratify the Articles of Confederation, partly, on account of this issue, now relented and signed (March, 1781), and the Articles went into force soon after. Georgia (1802) was the last to comply.

APPLY NATIONAL CREED

It is an interesting bit of history to read how Our National Creed, the Declaration of Independence, was put into practice by the Congress of the Thirteen Colonies.

In 1787 the Congress of the Confederation passed an ordinance, or law, for the governing of the territory northwest of the Ohio, and provided for the ultimate forming of new States.

This Ordinance was in reality a Constitution for the Colonies to be settled in this new territory, and specified that the Colonists were to have Republic Governments, and full political rights, as soon as their numbers reached a point of justification; in fact, they were to be admitted to the Union.

This, then, meant that the Colonists were to be placed upon an equal footing with those of the Home Government, and put into practice Our National Creed, the Declaration of Independence, which promised "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and that, "all men were created equal."

"ORDINANCE OF 1787"

This ordinance, called the "Ordinance of 1787," as drafted by Jefferson; was one of

the wisest, and one of the final acts of the Congress working under the Articles of Confederation.

The territory under this new plan of government covered the land now included in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

This famous document contained the following:—

1. Foundation of the government for our territories.
2. Prohibiting for all time negro slavery in the North West Territories.
3. Gave religious freedom to all settlers in this region.
4. Provided that schools and a system of education shall forever be encouraged.

STUMBLING BLOCKS

Altho the Revolution had been a cause for cementing the Thirteen Original Colonies together while fighting a common enemy, peace conditions had allowed the several States to establish Local Workable Governments; these States became proud of their individuality, and no doubt a tinge of jealousy crept in; political differences in addition, soon upset the economical system.

New York and the State of Connecticut were at loggerheads over a tariff issue, and Congress had no power to settle the dispute. Virginia and Maryland were clamoring for supremacy on the Potomac, and Shay's Rebellion, in 1786, made grave disturbances in Massachusetts.

ALEXANDRIA MEETING 1785

The country was fast drifting towards civil strife, but thru the efforts of Washington, Hamilton, Madison, Franklin and other far-sighted statesmen a way out was soon to be effected.

The Maryland regulations of the Potomac did not please the Virginians, nor did the people of Maryland make amicably, the payments, which Virginia levied upon vessels passing the Capes of the Chesapeake, but in 1785 delegates from the two States met at Alexandria, in an attempt to settle the differences.

This meeting resulted in calling a Convention, at Annapolis, the next year, 1786, to which delegates from all the States were invited, to discuss the trade and commerce conditions of the States at large.

ANNAPOLIS CONVENTION 1786

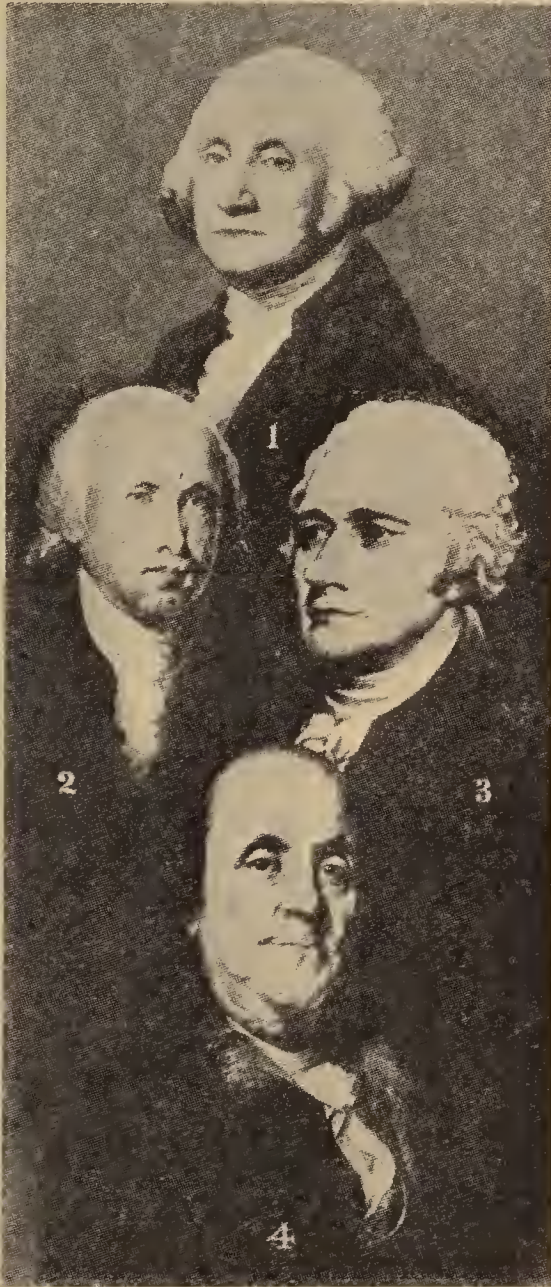
When this Convention opened only five States were represented, altho other delegates were on their way. Those present did not carry out the intended plans for which this Convention was called, but passed a resolution calling for a Convention to amend the Articles of Confederation, to be held in Philadelphia, in 1787.

Six states, including Virginia and Pennsylvania, appointed delegates to this Convention before Congress had approved the plan; and all the States attended, except Rhode Island.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION 1787

These were dangerous days for America, but it can be safely said that the ablest group of statesmen that ever assembled in America, were present at this Convention, which convened May 25, 1787, for it called forth such men as Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Madison and other strong men of the time.

Madison was only a young man when he was chosen along with Washington, Edmund Randolph, and others, by Virginia, but he became a most outstanding figure during the proceedings of this famous Constitutional Convention, taking a leading part in the debates, and mak-



MASTER CRAFTSMEN

These four, 1 Washington, 2 Madison, 3 Hamilton, 4 Franklin, were among the foremost statesmen in the formulating, drafting and ratifying of the Constitution of the United States of America.

ing full notes and records of the entire proceedings day by day. Many years later these same notes were published by order of Congress, as Madison's Journal, and it is from these records that the most authentic information regarding this Convention is secured.

In Madison's notes the name of Washington does not appear very often, for he was chosen as the President of the Convention, but like Franklin, the oldest and ablest of them all, exerted a great influence in smoothing away some of the grave differences, and their presence was always an inspiration to other members.

James Wilson, a great constitutional lawyer, was also a representative from Pennsylvania, together with Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, and Gouverneur Morris, who was largely responsible for the clear and simple language of the present Constitution.

Delaware sent John Dickinson, chairman of the "grand committee," which drafted the Articles of Confederation.

Connecticut sent her old standby, Roger Sherman, who had served in nearly every Congress, also Oliver and William S. Johnson.

Four able men represented Massachusetts, Elbridge, Gerry, Caleb Strong, John Gorham, and Rufus King.

New York sent Alexander Hamilton. Altho only 30 years old, Hamilton was one of the most brilliant thinkers and orators in this great assemblage.

William Patterson was sent from New Jersey, and the two Pinkneys, and John Rutledge represented South Carolina.

JEFFERSON IN PARIS

Where were Jefferson, Adams, Patrick Henry, and other able men? This is a most likely question to ask. Jefferson was serving as Minister to France, and John Adams as Minister to England, while John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, and Richard Henry Lee did not favor such a Convention.

Sixty-five names were sent to the Convention as probable delegates, but only 55 attended, and 39 signed the Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION 136 YEARS OLD

These, then, were the types of men that drafted the Constitution of the United States of America; a code of laws that has stood the

hard grinding test of 136 years; a Constitution that was drafted for a closer Federal Union of Thirteen States, yet had been planned in wisdom enough to serve 48 States and more than 100,000,000 people.

WHAT LORD BRYCE SAYS

Lord Bryce in his *American Commonwealth* says:

“It was and remains what its authors styled it, eminently an instrument of compromises; it is perhaps the most successful instance in history of what a judicious spirit of compromise may effect.”

INVOKE DIVINE BLESSING

Bringing this Convention to a successful issue was very problematical, as Madison's Notes show, for the first several weeks of the session, and at one time it looked as if the Southern States would withdraw altogether.

Benj. Franklin, who was held in great respect not only by the people of his own State, but by all States, realizing that conflicting opinions and interests were setting the delegates at variance, addressed the Convention upon the advisability of opening each daily

session with prayer. He reminded the delegates of the trying times during the Revolution; how they had invoked the aid and blessing of the Almighty, that they might be successful in their cause, and that God had answered their appeal. He spoke of the terrible hardships that Washington and his men had endured at Valley Forge, and related the incident of Washington found kneeling behind the pine trees, at Valley Forge, praying for victory and relief.

PRAYER OFFERED DAILY

The result, of this effort on the part of this "grand old man," for Franklin was now 82 years of age, was, that, in the future each session was to open with prayer, and from this time on material progress was noted, and most especially was a spirit of compromise evident.

There existed, however, keen opposition between the smaller and larger States, and the cotton growing Southern States were ever alert to see that the commercial trading States of the North did not get any legislation passed that would in any way interfere with them in slave trading.

The public at large was divided into two factions; one favoring the ratification of the Constitution, and the other opposing. These groups were termed Federalists and Anti-Federalists.

THE GREAT COMPROMISE

One of the earliest issues under discussion at this Convention was that of State representation in Congress. Randolph introduced what was called the Virginia Plan, moulded by Madison, and sanctioned by Washington. This plan called for a Legislative Body or Congress composed of two houses, and that representation to both should be determined by the population of each State. The plan also called for executive and judicial offices to be filled by Congress.

Strenuous opposition was registered to this plan by the smaller States. Patterson, of New Jersey, introduced some of the most vital issues incorporated in the Constitution; such as giving Congress power to regulate commerce, to raise revenue, and to coerce the States. This plan also called for support of the Confederation law; that each State should have One Vote.

Pinckney, of South Carolina, brought forward a plan somewhat resembling that of the Virginia Plan, but the Convention turned its attention to the issues initiated by Virginia and New Jersey.

COMPROMISE ON REPRESENTATIVES

The adoption of the Virginia law brought friction in the Convention, but thru the wise intervention of Washington, Hamilton, Franklin, and Roger Sherman, a compromise was effected, whereby there would be equal representation in the Senate, and the representation to the House of Representatives to be determined as to population.

The question of representation in the House, and direct taxes were now to be decided upon, and these issues caused another compromise, in which the representation and direct taxes should be allowed in the ratio as follows:

“By adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.”

This was brought about owing to the fact that there was a large slave population in the South.

THE THIRD COMPROMISE

Delegates from New England urged that Congress be given power to protect American interests against the competition of foreign shippers, and favored the imposing of heavy and discriminating duties, and navigation rights, etc. Southern delegates gave stout resistance to this plan, claiming that it would tend to prohibit slave trading.

Rutledge, of South Carolina, made a vigorous protest, and went on record as saying,

“that South Carolina would be a party to the new union only according to the outcome of this issue, in its effect upon South Carolina.”

The outcome of the matter was another compromise; Congress was given power to regulate commerce, but slave trading was to continue until 1808.

ARTICLES MUST GO

At this point of the Convention it was readily seen that the Articles of Confederation must go, and that a new Constitution should be prepared. This was agreed upon by the Convention, and on September 17, 1787, the Constitution of the United States of America, consisting of the Preamble and Seven Articles was adopted.

THREE GREAT DEPARTMENTS

Bearing in mind the coercion and autocratic power exercised by the Governors, by British appointment, in old Colonial days, when the legislative, executive and judicial power was vested in these royal appointees, and that the British Parliament was all supreme, the Framers of the Constitution were unanimous in forming a plan of government composed of three great departments: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, none of which should be supreme.

These departments to act as a check and a balance upon each other, altho each having power to defend itself against any encroachments of the other two, and to operate separately and effectively as follows:

LEGISLATIVE—Law makers.

EXECUTIVE—Law enforcement.

JUDICIAL—Define laws, settle disputes, and punish law breakers.

END OF CONFEDERATION CONGRESS

When the Preamble and the Seven Articles had been drafted and adopted September 17, 1787, the Convention was adjourned, and the draft sent to the Congress of the Confedera-

tion. This draft was then submitted to the several States for ratification. This was the last act of the Congress of Confederation, for it never met again.

The Southern planters and the commercial men, together with the seacoast districts of the States, were fully in accord with ratifying the Constitution, but the Yankee farmers, and the back country districts were opposed to it.

This opposition was evident, because they averred that the rights of citizens were not safeguarded, even tho the Federalists did remind them that the State Charters covered those rights.

FEDERALISTS MAKE PROMISE

A remedy was soon forthcoming, for the Federalists promised that a Bill of Rights should be added to the Constitution, in the form of an Amendment, as soon as the Union was formed. See introduction to Amendments.

PREAMBLE AND THE SEVEN ARTICLES

The Constitution of the United States of America adopted by the majority of the delegates to the Constitution Convention, September 17, 1787, consisted of a Preamble, and Seven Articles.

The first three Articles deal with the three great departments of Our Government; the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial:

Article I. LEGISLATIVE

House of Representatives

Senate

Article II. EXECUTIVE

President

President's Cabinet

Article III. JUDICIAL

Federal Judges

Federal Courts

Article IV. Relations of the State and Federal Governments.

Article V. Power and method of Amending the Constitution.

Article VI. Public Debts; the Supreme law; oath of office; religious test prohibited.

Article VII. Ratification and establishment of the Constitution.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

CONGRESS

SENATE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Legislative Department of the United States Government is vested in Congress, which body is composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The business of both these bodies is to make the laws of Our Country. Congress holds its sessions in the City of Washington, D. C., the Capital of the United States of America.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The members of the House of Representatives are elected by the people, who vote for their Representatives every two years, and the number of Representatives that a State has, depends upon the population of that State.

A Representative must be at least 25 years old, and have been a citizen of the United States for seven years or more, and must reside in the State which he is to represent.

A National Census is taken every 10 years to determine the population of each State. Each State is divided into as many Congressional Districts as it has Representatives; that means that one Representative is elected from each district. Each State, no matter how small, is entitled to at least one Representative.

Election Day is held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the even years, as 1922, 1924, etc.

Representatives take office on March 4 of the odd year after they are elected and continue to hold office until March 4, of the next odd year. Vacancies are filled by special election under order of the Governor of the State. The Representatives choose their own officers, and their presiding officer is called the Speaker of the House.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Here 435 Representatives from 48 States legislate for the common good. The members choose their own presiding officer, called the Speaker of the House. Together with the Senate they make the Laws of Our Country.

The following list shows the number of Representatives elected to Congress by each state at this time (1923). The total number being 435.

Alabama	10	Nebraska	6
Arizona	1	Nevada	1
Arkansas	7	New Hampshire	2
California	11	New Jersey	12
Colorado	4	New Mexico	1
Connecticut	5	New York	43
Delaware	1	North Carolina	10
Florida	4	North Dakota	3
Georgia	12	Ohio	22
Idaho	2	Oklahoma	8
Illinois	27	Oregon	3
Indiana	13	Pennsylvania	36
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	3
Kansas	8	South Carolina	7
Kentucky	11	South Dakota	3
Louisiana	8	Tennessee	10
Maine	4	Texas	18
Maryland	6	Utah	2
Massachusetts	16	Vermont	2
Michigan	13	Virginia	10
Minnesota	10	Washington	5
Mississippi	8	West Virginia	6
Missouri	16	Wisconsin	11
Montana	2	Wyoming	1

THE SENATE

The Senate of the United States is composed of two Senators from each State; who are elected by the vote of the people of the several States, holding office for the term of six years. Their terms are so arranged that one-third of them go out of office every two years. Thus it will be seen that two-thirds of the Senators will always be men experienced in Senate business.

Senators must be at least 30 years old, and must have been citizens of the United States for at least nine years, and must reside in the State which elects them.

VICE PRESIDENT PRESIDING OFFICER

The Vice President of the United States is the President of the Senate, but has no vote, except in case of a tie. Other officers of the Senate are elected by the members, who also elect one of their own number President pro tem, who presides in the absence of Vice President.

MEETINGS OF CONGRESS

The members of Congress meet at least once in every year, the first Monday in December. Every two years there is a new Congress. This is occasioned by the fact that the States elect their Representatives every two years, also every two years one-third of the Senators go out of office.

The term of Congress is from March 4, of one odd year to March 4, of the next odd year, and during this term Congress has two regular sessions. It meets on the first Monday in December of the odd year, and may continue in session for a whole year. The second session begins on the first Monday in December of the even year, but must end by noon on March 4, of the next year, on account of the elections again. The term of the new Congress begins as soon as the old one ends, but the members do not meet until the next December, unless a special session is called by the President of the United States.

ELECTION DISPUTES

In case of disputes about the election of a Representative or Senator, the power is vested in the Senate and the House of Representatives to decide who shall hold office, in their respective bodies.

QUORUM

No business can be done in Congress unless a majority of its members are present, and if there are not more than half of the members present absentees are sent for and compelled to come or suffer a penalty.

COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS

As it is impossible for each member of Congress to familiarize himself with the entire business of Congress, many Committees are formed to facilitate the work. There are a great many Committees in each House; dealing with Commerce, Agriculture, Revenue, Military and Naval affairs, etc.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Senators and Representatives have the right to say what they please and tell what they know about any matter of business that may come before Congress. This is their right under the Constitution, and lends courage in debate and speech.

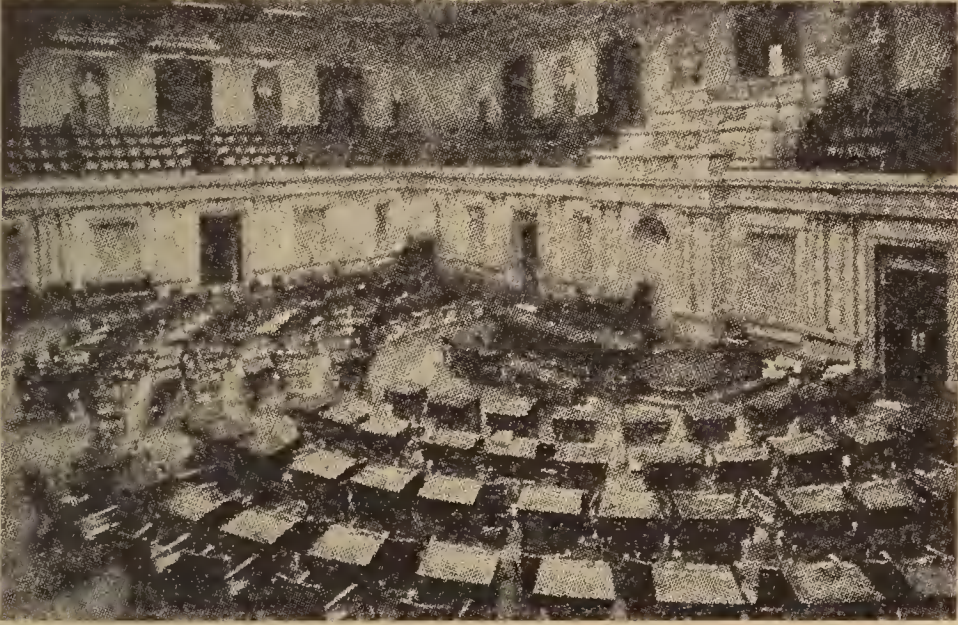
Congress can punish any member who is disorderly, but he can not be expelled unless two-thirds of the members vote against him.

SALARIES

The Salaries of Senators and Representatives are paid out of the Federal Treasury, and not by the States that send them to Congress. Both Senators and Representatives receive \$7,500 a year, as well as their traveling expenses, to and from Washington. The Speaker of the House of Representatives receives \$12,000 a year.

HOW LAWS ARE MADE

Either the Senate or the House may commence the process for a new Law. This is termed, "Introducing a Bill." When the Bill is introduced in the House a written copy is submitted, and the Speaker of the House orders the Bill to be printed and sent to the Committee in charge of the particular kind of Legislation. The Committee examines it and tells the House whether it would be desirable as a Law or not. If they deem it advisable the Bill is read aloud to the House, twice, usually on different days. The House can vote to change



SENATE CHAMBER

Here sit two Senators from each of the 48 States. This body, together with the House of Representatives, constitute Congress. The Vice President of the United States is the presiding officer.

any part of it, and this is called "Amending a Bill." If there are any amendments the Bill is printed again, which is called "Engrossing It." The clerk then reads it the third and last time, and then Speaker asks the members to vote upon it. If a majority vote for it the Bill passes the House.

ON TO SENATE

The Bill is then sent to the Senate where it goes thru the same process. If the Bill is passed by the Senate it is returned to the House, and "Enrolled," which means, that it is printed on sheepskin, called parchment. The Speaker of the House, and the President of the Senate both sign it, and it is then sent to the President of the United States. If he approves it he signs his name to the Bill, which makes it an Act or Law. Then the parchment goes to the Secretary of State, who puts it away for safe keeping.

No matter whether a Bill is introduced by the Senate or House it must be passed by both Houses before it becomes a Law.

THE ONE EXCEPTION

All Bills for raising money must be first introduced in the House of Representatives, but all other Bills may be introduced in either House.

No Bill can become a Law unless passed by the majority vote of both Houses of Congress and signed by the President, except a Bill is passed over the President's Veto or a Bill kept 10 days by the President without signature, when it becomes a Law automatically.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO

If the President Vetos a Bill this means that he disapproves of it and sends it back to the House or Senate with a message giving his reasons why he thinks the Bill ought not to be a Law.

By a Vote of two-thirds of the members of each House of Congress this Bill may become a Law over the President's Veto.

TEN DAYS FOR VETOING BILLS

Under the Constitution the President has 10 days after he receives a Bill to determine whether he will sign it or not.

POWERS OF CONGRESS

The following are some of the things that Congress can do under the Constitution:

1. To lay and collect taxes from the people. Except in the income tax this is not often done *directly* unless there is a war or some special need for large sums of money.

2. To put a duty or tax on goods brought to the United States from other countries. This is called an *indirect tax*. Duties are collected at the custom houses when the goods are brought to the United States. The Government receives a great deal of money from this indirect tax.

3. To put a tax on tobacco, cigars, and other things made for sale in the United States. Such a tax is called an *excise tax*.

4. To borrow money on the credit of the United States to defray the expenses of the Government. Congress exercised this power during the recent World War by issuing Liberty Bonds.

5. To make rules for trading between people who live in the United States and people who live in other countries; also for trading between people who live in one state and those who live in another state of the United States.

6. To make laws concerning immigration.

7. To make naturalization laws. These laws tell how men and women who have come from other countries to live in the United States can be made citizens of this country and have the rights and privileges that Americans have.

8. To make rules for the coining of money. The Federal Government alone has the right to make gold and silver or other metals into money. Congress makes laws to punish any one who tries to coin money for himself. Such a person is called a counterfeiter.

9. To make laws for managing post offices and for carrying the mails. Most of the money to pay the expenses of this work is obtained by selling postage stamps.

10. To issue patents and copyrights to inventors and authors.

11. To declare war on any other country. When this is done, Congress also makes rules for getting soldiers to carry on the war and for taking care of them while the war lasts.

12. To make new states and to tell them on what terms they may join the Union.

Read the Constitution.

WHAT CONGRESS CANNOT DO

The Constitution forbids the following:

1. Congress cannot pass any law establishing any religion, neither can it forbid free worship, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press.

2. Congress cannot make an *ex post facto law*. This means that Congress cannot make a law to punish a man for what he did before the law was passed. Everybody has a right to know what the laws are, and the people cannot know beforehand what laws Congress is going to pass. Hence, it would be very wrong to punish people for what they do unless there is a law against it at the time they do it.

3. Congress cannot put a tax on goods sent from one state into another state for sale there.

4. The writ of Habeas Corpus cannot be suspended by Congress except in time of war. Meaning that a man arrested for

a crime cannot be held in jail for a long time without being brought before a judge. Unless the complaint is very serious the judge must issue an order for his release from custody, but this does not prevent him from being tried before a judge, or judge and jury.

CANNOT ACCEPT GIFTS

According to the Constitution no citizen holding a United States Government office can accept a gift or title of any kind from any ruler of a foreign country.

SESSIONS PUBLIC

The sessions of both the House of Representatives and the Senate are open to the public. Large galleries are provided for the American general public and visitors.

Read the Constitution.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S CABINET

The Executive Department of the United States consists of the President of the United States, his Cabinet, and other officers, who are appointed to see that the Laws of Our Country are obeyed.

The President is the Chief Executive of the Nation, and he selects a number of assistants to advise him, called his Cabinet.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT

To see that the Laws made by Congress are enforced.

Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

Can pardon prisoners.

Appoints men to make treaties with other countries. No treaty can become Law unless approved by two-thirds of the Senate.

Appoints Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls to represent the United States in Foreign countries.

Appoints the Judges of the Supreme Court, and nearly every important United States officer.

The Senate must approve his selections.

Represents the United States, in its relations with other countries.

Sends messages to Congress, at the beginning of every session, and whenever he thinks proper. In these messages information is given to Congress regarding the affairs of Our Country, and an outline of what kind of Laws he deems ought to be made.

WHO MAY BE PRESIDENT

The President of the United States must be a native born citizen of the United States of America. He must be at least 35 years of age and must have lived in the United States for 14 years.



FIRST INAUGURATION DAY

The inauguration of George Washington, the first President of the United States of America. The beginning of the New Government, under the present Constitution, occurred on the first Wednesday of March, 1789. It happened to fall on the fourth day of the month, and so, since Washington's Inauguration, every President has commenced his term of office on March 4.

TERM OF OFFICE

The President is elected for a term of four years and is elected by the people, thru electors, and may be re-elected. No President of the United States, however, has served more than two terms.

If the President dies or is removed from office, or for some other reason cannot continue his duties as President, the Vice President assumes the Presidency. If in turn the Vice President dies, or cannot continue his duties, the duties of Acting President are performed by the Secretary of State. In case of further vacancies the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Post Master General, Secretary of Navy, Secretary of Interior, assumes the office in the order named.

PRESIDENT'S SALARY

The President receives a salary of \$75,000 a year, with a further allowance of \$25,000 for traveling expenses, and has the use of the "White House," which is owned and furnished by the Federal Government.

The Vice President receives a salary of \$12,000.

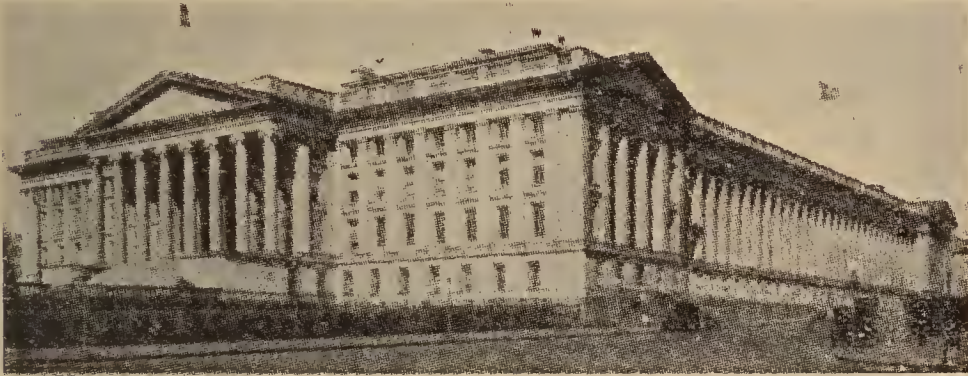
INAUGURATION DAY

On March 4, following his election the President of the United States is inaugurated, that is, he assumes the office of the Chief Executive of the Nation. This is known as Inauguration Day and elaborate exercises are held on this day, at the Nation's Capital, the City of Washington, D. C.

OATH OF THE PRESIDENT

Every President must take the following oath as required by the Constitution of the United States of America:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and I will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."



UNITED STATES TREASURY BUILDING

The first Secretary of the Treasury was Alexander Hamilton. Robert Morris furnished the money to carry on the Revolution, but it was to Alexander Hamilton that the people looked for methods of liquidating this debt. He established the first National bank. Hamilton met an untimely death at the hand of Burr as the result of a pistol duel.

The beginning of the New Government, under the present Constitution, occurred on the first Wednesday of March, 1789. It happened to fall on the fourth day of the month, and so, since Washington's Inauguration, every President has commenced his term of office on March 4.

MEMBERS OF CABINET

Ten men constitute the present President's Cabinet. These members direct the affairs of the several Government Departments, and are directly responsible to the President. They meet in session at the White House, at the call of the President. The Cabinet acts in an advisory capacity to the President, but they have no dictatorial powers. The salary of each Cabinet member is \$12,000.

DUTIES OF CABINET MEMBERS

Secretary of State:

Head of Department of State.

Transacts all business with foreign countries, and has charge of our diplomatic and consular service.

Has in his keeping the original copies of all laws and treaties, of the United States.

Considered the most important member of the Cabinet.

Secretary of the Treasury:

Head of the Department of the Treasury.

Collector of all Federal Government taxes and revenues.

General management of Nation's money affairs.

Gives orders for payment of all money voted by Congress.

Makes up the Financial Budget; showing how much money is needed, and how much expended.

Secretary of War:

Head of the Department of War.

In charge of the military affairs of the United States.

Regulating of West Point, (U. S. Military Academy).

Need not be a professional soldier.

Secretary of the Navy:

Head of the Department of the Navy.

In charge of the construction of war vessels, equipment and use.

Need not be in the Naval service.

Attorney General:

Head of the Department of Justice.

Advises the President on questions of law.

Appears for the United States in legal suits before the United States Courts.

Is the chief lawyer for the Federal Government.

Postmaster General:

Head of the Postoffice Department.

Manages affairs of the post offices, and makes postal treaties with foreign countries.

Secretary of the Interior:

Head of the Department of the Interior.

Charge of public lands and reclamation.

Collects information about mining and education, pension and patent business, and Indian affairs.

Secretary of Agriculture:

Head of the Department of Agriculture, a very important and interesting department.

Conducted under the Bureau System largely.

Collects and publishes data on agriculture. Most of its publications can be had free of charge.

Operates the United States Weather Bureau.

Issues reports daily on weather conditions.

In charge of Bureau of Animal Industry.

Investigates and stamps out diseases of domestic animals.

Most of the meat produced in the United States is under the inspection of this department.

Issues information relative to dairy farming.

Forest Service Bureau. Investigates and advises re the protection of Our Country's forests.

Furnishes data relative to forestry matters free.

In charge of Bureau of Chemistry.

Prevents the sale or transportation of impure, falsely labeled, poisonous or injurious foods, drugs and medicines from one state to another, or from other countries. Provides ways of preserving fruit juices, and of packing, shipping and handling poultry, eggs, fish, and other perishable food stuffs.

Other Bureaus are engaged in studies of the soil, in all parts of the country, so that farmers may be informed how to increase the output of their lands.

This Department works in harmony with the Departments of the several States relative to local agriculture also.

Experts carefully study insect life, with respect to the destruction of vegetation, animals and human life.

The public is invited to make use of this great Department.

Secretary of Commerce:

Head of the Department of Commerce.

Aims to promote the commercial, manufacturing, mining and transportation interests of Our Country.

Takes the National Census. (Every 10 years.)

Secretary of Labor:

Head of the Department of Labor.

Endeavors to foster and promote the welfare of the wage-earner; to improve working conditions; sanitation in industrial and other places where men and women are employed.

In charge of the Bureau of Immigration.

Bureau of Naturalization is also under the control of this Secretary.

In charge of the Children's Bureau, which deals with the problems of child labor.

IMPEACHMENTS

If the President or any other office holder in the Federal Government fails to perform his duties; according to the Constitution, the House of Representatives may inquire into the complaint, and if this body decides that he must be removed from office they order that he be tried. This is called "Impeaching" the office holder. Members of Congress, themselves, cannot be impeached.

The Senate tries the cases of any office holder impeached by the House of Representatives.

If the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides at the trial. If two-thirds of the Senators, who try the case, vote against the offender he must loose his officee, and he may never hold office again as an official in the United States service.



SUPREME COURT CHAMBER

The highest tribunal in the United States. There is no appeal from decisions given out by this court. This court holds its sessions in Washington. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. John Jay was the first Chief Justice, serving in Washington's Cabinet. William H. Taft is the present Chief Justice.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

FEDERAL JUDGES

FEDERAL COURTS

The Judicial Department of the United States Government is divided into three classes of regular courts and two special courts. The Judges of these courts are appointed to office by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate. This appointment means that they will continue in service on the judicial bench during their life time, in useful service.

The Supreme Court:

The highest court in the United States.

Decisions are final and must be respected by all the people residing in the United States.

Decides, in case of dispute, the meaning of Laws passed by Congress.

Decides the right of a particular Law passed by Congress, and the Law becomes null and void and cannot be enforced if this court so decides.

Tries cases appealed from the courts of the several States.

This court consists of a Chief Justice and eight associate justices.

Circuit Court of Appeals:

The United States is divided into nine judicial circuits or districts.

One Justice of the Supreme Court holds court in each circuit, and is assisted by five circuit judges.

Hear cases appealed from the district courts.

District Courts:

Each circuit is divided into districts.

A judge who presides in the district is appointed to preside over a district court.

SPECIAL COURTS

Court of Claims:

As no citizen can bring suit against the Federal Government, but as citizens often have just claims against the United States which must in justice to the citizen be heard, Congress has established a special court, called the Court of Claims. This court consists of a Chief Justice and four other judges. This court sits for several months in the year, in the City of Washington, at the seat of the Capital.

Court of Custom Appeals:

Settles all disputes relative to Tarriff Laws, and the manner in which they are to be enforced.

TRIAL BY JURY

All persons charged with crime, except United States office holders who are impeached, as stated before, have a right to a speedy trial, by an impartial jury, in the state in which the alleged crime was perpetrated.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

In addition to these Government Departments there are a number of very important independent Boards and Commissions. These include at the present time:

The Interstate Commission, which controls the railroads.

Federal Trade Commission. The business supervisor of the Nation.

Federal Reserve Board. Operates and organizes the banking system.

United States Shipping Board, which has charge of developing merchant marine.

United States Tariff Commission. Regulates the tariff.

United States Civil Service. In charge of employment of employees in the service of the United States Government.

Other independent establishments include the Smithsonian Institute, which has done remarkable research work under noted scientists regarding geological and archeological investigations, etc.

Then there is the Printing Bureau, the largest institution of its kind in the world.

RESUME OF AMENDMENTS



IN their broad wisdom, the "Fathers of the Constitution" foresaw that it would be folly to bind future generations to the code of laws they were drafting, for social and political conditions were ever changeable. So proper provision was made, by the drafting and placing of the Article V in the Constitution, which sets forth the powers and method for Amendments.

Both the group that favored, and the group that opposed the ratification of the Constitution knew that the Constitution had to be amended, in order that the fulfillment of the promise made by the Federalists, that a Bill of Rights, relating to the personal rights of citizens would be added, after the Union was formed.

BILL OF RIGHTS

Ten Original Amendments:

In fulfillment of the promise given by the Federalists, that the rights of citizens should be safeguarded, under the Federal code, a Bill of Rights was framed, and as per Article V of the Constitution, giving power to the several States to amend the Constitution, it was added to the Constitution, December 15, 1791. This draft was made in the form of Ten Articles, and constituted the first Ten Amendments.

GREAT POWER OF RIGHTS

The Declaration of Independence says, "all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights," and if any American wishes to know what great power of rights he has, under the Constitution, let him read carefully the first *Nine* Amendments.

READ THE CONSTITUTION

There is nothing more potent in promise, in the Constitution, than these, which deal with the personal rights, privileges, and immunities of Our Citizens.

There were no new powers granted the States individually, in the Constitution as adopted in 1787; in fact, powers were taken away, and vested in the new Central Government. Therefore, in lieu of this, the Tenth Amendment reads,

"the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

JUDICIAL POWERS CONSTRUED

Eleventh Amendment:

The Eleventh Amendment prohibits a citizen from taking legal action against a State in the Federal court, and its outcome arose from ^{the} many differences that arose between the Nation and the State. It was passed in 1798.

CHOOSING PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Twelfth Amendment:

A stirring and eventful presidential election was responsible for this Amendment; in which both Thomas Jefferson, and Aaron Burr were elected to the office of Chief Magistrate of Our Country.

The Federalists nominated President Adams for a second term, and C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, for Vice President, and the Republicans (now termed Democrats) choose Jefferson for their candidate, as President, and Burr, of New York, for Vice President.

Some political differences and intrigue had arisen, and when the votes were counted Jefferson and Burr both received 73 votes for President. Adams, 65, and Pinckney 64, and Jay had one supporter. There had been a quarrel between Adams and Hamilton, otherwise the election would have gone to the Federalists, some writers aver.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECIDES

The matter of decision went to the House of Representatives, which body voted; ten States for Jefferson, four for Burr, and two voted blank, after six days of balloting.

This gave Jefferson the Presidency, and the office of Vice President to Burr.

The Twelfth Amendment was added to obviate this embarrassing condition. It stipulates that the electors shall designate the name of the candidate they wish for President, and also the name of the candidate they wish for Vice President, on separate and distinct ballots.

Under the old way of voting, it was possible not only to have a President and a Vice President of opposing parties, but also for the two candidates of the same party to receive the same number of votes. This is what happened in the Jefferson-Burr affair, both Republicans, and the result of the election was a tie as shown above.

The previous method gave the Presidency to the candidate receiving the highest number of votes, and the Vice Presidency fell to the candidate receiving the next highest number. The House of Representatives is given the power to exercise the same right as it did in the Jefferson-Burr election, in case of a dispute.

PARTY POLITICS SIMPLIFIES

Owing to the present system of strict party line politics, when a Republican President is elected, for instance, it naturally follows that a Republican Vice President will also be elected, since the electors will, in support of their party give their vote to both the candidates for President and Vice President, selected by their party.

ABSOLUTE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

The next three Amendments are an aftermath of the Civil War, and deal specifically with the Abolition of Slavery. Legal suits and military coercion entered as large factors on account of these three amendments:

In Lord Bryce's *American Commonwealth* he says:

“But tho military coercion influenced the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment while political coercion bore a large part in securing the

adoption of the others it must be remembered that some changes in the Constitution were an absolutely necessary corollary to the war that had just ended."

"The effect of these three amendments was fully considered by the Supreme Court (in 1872) in the so-called Slaughter House Cases."

Thirteenth Amendment:

This Amendment absolutely abolished slavery in the United States of America, or any place subject to its jurisdiction, and finished the work initiated by Lincoln, set forth in his Proclamation of Emancipation.

It was ratified December 18, 1865. Delaware and Kentucky failed to ratify it, and Mississippi and Alabama ratified it under conditions. Texas took no action.

NO ABRIDGEMENT OF CITIZEN'S RIGHTS

Fourteenth Amendment:

The Fourteenth Amendment was popularly known as the Reconstruction Amendment, coming just after the Civil War, and in the period when the Southern States were readjusting themselves with respect to rejoining the Federal Union.

It deals with the admittance of seceded states. It excludes from office the leading Confederate Officers, and made impossible the payment of the Confederate debts. It sets forth the Rights of Citizenship; that is, the right of citizens shall not be abridged in any way; having particular reference, of course, to the negro.

This Amendment was ratified July 28, 1868. Twenty-three Northern States ratified this Amendment. It was rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States, but subsequently the 10 Southern States agreed, and California took no action.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WHITE AND NEGRO

Fifteenth Amendment:

Under the Fifteenth Amendment the negro was given greater protection, for it declares that the right to vote shall never be taken away from any citizen, "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas were compelled to ratify this Amendment before being fully restored to their former status in the Federal Union. Tennessee took no action. It was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Oregon. Ratified by the remaining 30 states. New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. New Jersey rejected it in 1870, but ratified it in 1871.

FAMOUS FORCE BILL

The famous "Force Bill," providing fines and imprisonment for anyone, who endeavored to prevent the negro from casting his vote, was an additional effort on the part of Congress to protect the freedmen in the use of his newly acquired rights. This enactment was put into force about the same time as the Fifteenth Amendment, which was ratified March 30, 1870.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX

Sixteenth Amendment:

It was 43 years before another Amendment was ratified, and this was the Sixteenth Amendment, imposing a Federal Income Tax. This tax is imposed upon, and collectable upon, all incomes of \$1000 or more annually, from an unmarried person, or more than \$2500 earned by a married man, living with his wife, or a married woman living with her husband, whose total income is less than \$5000. For those married persons with larger incomes the exemption is only \$2000. Persons having children or some other dependents to support are exempt from tax on \$400 additional income for each dependent.

This amendment was ratified February 25, 1913. The following States failed to ratify it: Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia.

ELECT SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE

Seventeenth Amendment:

This Amendment was proposed in May during 1912, and calls for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people, and was ratified May 13, 1913.

Before this Amendment was passed Senators were sent to the Federal Congress by the State Legislatures.

The following States voted negative: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, and Virginia.

NATION WIDE PROHIBITION

Eighteenth Amendment:

Every American is cognizant of the controversy on, the ratification of, and the great advantages that accrued from the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Among all the agencies at work to destroy the drink traffic, none has had such an influence in bringing to the public notice the evils thereof, as the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

W. C. T. U. FOUNDED IN 1874

This organization was founded in 1874, and has become the most formidable women's organization in America. Its scope is nation wide, and thru the distribution of literature, thru lectures, local organizations, and the teaching of laws of health, with special reference to the effect of stimulants and narcotics upon the human body, this noble band of women has proved itself a mighty power.

This Amendment, with which all are familiar, when it passed, came somewhat as a surprise, for there was great concern among the prohibition workers, with regard to the way the large centers, such as New York, Chicago, St. Louis, etc., would vote. It proved, the passing of this important issue, what a great National

Force women were becoming, for it was thru the W. C. T. U., the Y. W. C. A., and other women's organizations that this Amendment was carried to a successful issue.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS FAIL

Several influential brewers and distillers, the States of Rhode Island and New Jersey, took action in the courts to test the validity of this Amendment, but the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Prohibitionists, early in January, 1920.

The 65th Congress, December 18, 1917, sent this Amendment to the several States for ratification. On September 29, 1919, the Secretary of State declared its adoption, as ratified by 36 States, and it went into force January 16, 1920.

The Eighteenth Amendment prohibits the manufacture and sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors.

HOW STATES RATIFIED

The several states ratified the National Prohibition Amendment in the following order:

1918					
1. Mississippi	Jan.	8	23. Washington	Jan.	13
2. Virginia	Jan	10	24. California	Jan.	13
3. Kentucky	Jan.	14	25. Arkansas	Jan.	14
4. S. Carolina	Jan.	23	26. Illinois	Jan.	14
5. N. Dakota	Jan.	25	27. Indiana	Jan.	14
6. Maryland	Feb.	13	28. Kansas	Jan.	14
7. Montana	Feb.	19	29. N. Carolina	Jan.	14
8. Texas	Mar.	4	30. Alabama	Jan.	14
9. Delaware	Mar.	18	31. Iowa	Jan.	15
10. S. Dakota	Mar.	20	32. Colorado	Jan.	15
11. Massachusetts	April	2	33. Oregon	Jan.	15
12. Arizona	May	22	34. N. Hampshire	Jan.	15
13. Georgia	July	22	35. Utah	Jan.	15
14. Louisiana	Aug.	3	36. Nebraska	Jan.	16
15. Florida	Dec.	14	37. Missouri	Jan.	16
1919			38. Wyoming	Jan.	16
16. Michigan	Jan.	2	39. Minnesota	Jan.	17
17. Oklahoma	Jan.	7	40. Wisconsin	Jan.	17
18. Ohio	Jan.	7	41. N. Mexico	Jan.	20
19. Tennessee	Jan.	8	42. Nevada	Jan.	21
20. Idaho	Jan.	8	43. Vermont	Jan.	29
21. Maine	Jan.	8	44. New York	Jan.	29
22. West Virginia	Jan.	9	45. Pennsylvania	Feb.	25

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PASSES

Nineteenth Amendment:

National wide suffrage for women was inevitable, for this issue had been demanding attention for many, many years.

As early as the John Adams administration, 1797-1801, women were seeking the right to the franchise, and there is a story that goes with this assertion that no less a personage than Abigail (Smith) Adams, wife of the President, wished to introduce a bill into

Congress calling for the vote for women, but it was laughed out of the House of Representatives, and never reached the Senate.

WOMEN'S CONVENTION 1848

In 1848, Lucretia Mott called a convention to meet in Seneca Falls, New York, to discuss the franchise for women, and to plan local organizations to forward such plans. Since this early convention the movement gathered tremendous impetus. In 1912 the power of women was recognized as a strong National Force, and the Progressive Party included women suffrage in its Presidential platform. Roosevelt was the Progressive candidate.

A resolution, drawn up by Susan B. Anthony, was sent to Congress calling for women's suffrage in 1917, which was passed by the House of Representatives January, 1918, but the Senate refused to concur in the matter.

ANTHONY RESOLUTION FINDS FAVOR

The Susan B. Anthony resolution was again submitted to Congress. The House of Representatives passed it on May 21, 1919, and the Senate adopted it June 4, 1919. The Amendment was then submitted to the several States, and it was ratified, and became part of the Constitution of the United States of America August 26, 1920.

IMPORTANT FACTORS

Among the important factors that entered into the passing of this Amendment were the hundreds of

women's suffrage organizations, of which the National American Woman Suffrage Association, presided over at the time by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, of which Mrs. Raymond Brown was the president. Mrs. Brown is the author of "Your Vote and How to Use It."

The influence that was brought to bear by the W. C. T. U., in the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment, was a very strong factor in persuading the Representatives in Congress that the time had come for Nation Wide Woman suffrage.

The states ratified the Nineteenth Amendment in the following order:

1919					
Illinois	June	10	Maine	Nov.	5
Wisconsin	June	10	North Dakota	Dec.	1
Michigan	June	10	South Dakota	Dec.	4
Kansas	June	16	Colorado	Dec.	12
Ohio	June	16	1920		
New York	June	16	Rhode Island	Jan.	6
Pennsylvania	June	24	Kentucky	Jan.	6
Massachusetts	June	25	Oregon	Jan.	12
Texas	June	28	Indiana	Jan.	16
Iowa	July	2	Wyoming	Jan.	28
Missouri	July	3	Nevada	Feb.	7
Arkansas	July	28	New Jersey	Feb.	9
Montana	July	30	Idaho	Feb.	11
Nebraska	July	31	Arizona	Feb.	12
Minnesota	Sept.	8	New Mexico	Feb.	19
New Hampshire	Sept.	10	Oklahoma	Feb.	28
Utah	Sept.	30	West Virginia	Mar.	10
California	Nov.	1	Washington	Mar.	22
			Tennessee	Aug.	18

The Illinois Legislature ratified on June 10, 1919, but an error in the State's certification caused a re-ratification on June 17. Ratification was defeated in Ala. (Sept. 2, 1919) ; Ga. (July 24, 1919) Miss. (Jan. 21, 1920) ; S. C. (Jan. 24, 1920) ; Va. (Feb. 12, 1920) ; Md. (Feb. 17, 1920) ; Del. (June 2, 1920) ; La. (June 15, 1920) ; N. C. (Aug. 17, 1920).

Tennessee rescinded its ratification August 31, 1920, by a vote of 47 to 24.



INDEPENDENCE HALL

The famous edifice, in Philadelphia, in which the Declaration of Independence was signed; where Congress sat from 1778 until the close of the Revolution, and in which the present Constitution was framed.

CONSTITUTION
of the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Congress; Its Divisions and Powers:

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

House of Representatives:

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Qualifications of Representatives:

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Appointment of Representatives:

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within

this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three. See 14th Amendment.

Vacancies:

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Officers; How Appointed:

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Senate:

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Classification of Senators:

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, dur-

ing the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Qualification of Senators:

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State from which he shall be chosen.

President of the Senate:

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absense of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Senate; a Court for Trial of Impeachment:

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in Case of Conviction:

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Election of Senators and Representatives:

Section 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

Meeting of Congress:

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Organization of Congress:

Section 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Rule of Proceeding:

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Journal of Congress:

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

Adjournment of Congress:

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Pay and Privileges of Members:

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Plurality of Officers Prohibited:

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Revenue Bills:

Section 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

How Bills Become Laws:

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Approval and Veto Powers Vested In President:

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by

him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Powers Vested In Congress:

Section 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

Powers re Army and Navy:

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and expel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and,

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Immigrants; How Admitted:

Section 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Habeas Corpus:

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Attainder:

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

Direct Taxes:

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

Regulations Regarding Duties:

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No State Preference:

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

Money; How Drawn:

No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Titles of Nobility Prohibited:

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Powers of States Defined:

Section 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be

for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Executive Power; In Whom Vested:

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

Electors:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

Proceedings of Electors and House of Representatives:

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be

the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President. See 12th Amendment.

Time of Choosing Electors:

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Qualifications of the President:

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

Resort in Case of Disability:

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Salary of President:

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath of Office:

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Duties of the President:

Section 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

Make Treaties, Appoint Judges, Ambassadors, etc.:

He shall have power, by and with the the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

May Fill Vacancies:

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

May Convene Congress:

Section 3: He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

How Officers May Be Removed:

Section 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Judicial Power; How Invested:

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme Court and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

To What Cases It Extends:

Section 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which

shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court:

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

Rules Respecting Trials:

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Treason Defined:

Section 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

How Punished:

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV

RELATIONS OF THE STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS

Recognition of State Authority:

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Privilege of Citizens:

Section 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Executive Requisitions:

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Law Regulating Service or Labor:

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

New States; How Formed and Admitted:

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

Power of Congress:

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and

nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Republican Government Guaranteed:

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this union a republican form of government; and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V

POWER AND METHOD OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI

PUBLIC DEBTS: THE SUPREME LAW: OATH OF OFFICE:

RELIGIOUS TEST PROHIBITED

Validity of Debts Recognized:

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

Supreme Law of the Land Defined:

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath; of Whom Required and for What:

The Senators and Representatives above mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

RATIFICATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

Geo. Washington,
Presid't and deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

MASSACHUSETTS

Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

CONNECTICUT

Wm. Saml. Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

NEW YORK

Alexander Hamilton.

NEW JERSEY

Wil. Livingston,
Wm. Paterson,
David Brearley,
Jona. Dayton.

PENNSYLVANIA

B. Franklin,
Robt. Morris,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
James Wilson,
Thomas Mifflin,
Geo. Clymer,
Jared Ingersoll,
Gouv. Morris.

DELAWARE

Geo. Read,
John Dickinson,
Jaco. Broom,
Gunning Bedford, Jr.,
Richard Bassett.

MARYLAND

James McHenry
Danl. Carroll,
Dan. of St. Thos. Jenifer.

VIRGINIA

John Blair,
James Madison, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA

Wm. Blount,
Hu. Williamson,
Richd. Dobbs Spaight.

SOUTH CAROLINA

J. Rutledge,
Charles Pinckney,
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

GEORGIA

William Few,
Abr. Baldwin.

Attest: William Jackson, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

Religion, Free Speech, Redress for Grievances:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

Right to Keep and Bear Arms:

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III

Re Housing of Soldiers:

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

Right of Search and Seizure:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oaths or affirmations, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V

Trial and Punishment—Private Property Rights:

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be sub-

ject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

Right to Speedy Trial:

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII

Trial by Jury:

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII

Excessive Bail—Cruel Punishments Prohibited:

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX

Enumeration of Rights of Citizens:

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X

State Rights:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI

Judicial Power:

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII

Method of Choosing President and Vice President:

The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one

vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII

Slavery Abolished:

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV

Citizenship Rights Not to be Abridged:

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Appointment of Representatives:

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Public Official Debarred:

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Public Debt Responsibilities:

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume to pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV

Equal Rights for Negro and White:

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI

Income Tax (Federal):

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII

U. S. Senators Elected by Direct Vote:

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Governor to Fill Vacancy:

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII

National Prohibition:

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE XIX

Nationwide Woman Suffrage:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

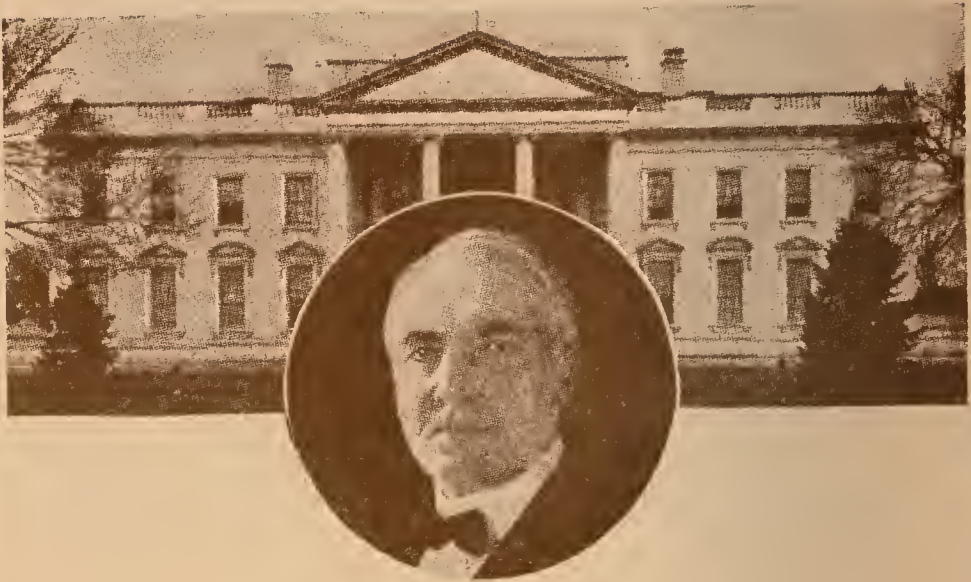
Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



Addenda

OUR PRESIDENTS

THE WHITE HOUSE



WARREN G. HARDING

President of the United States of America

Elected by Republicans.

Age 55.

Baptist.

Ohio Central, 1884.

Ohio. Began 1921.

Born, 1865, Corsica, Ohio.

Newspaper Publisher.

Died August 2, 1923, in
San Francisco, California.

Calvin Coolidge, succeeding.

TWENTY-NINE PRESIDENTS



HERE have been 29 Presidents of the United States of America. Eight Presidents have served two full terms consecutively. Cleveland also served two terms, but as the twenty-second and the twenty-fourth Chief Executive. No President has served more than two terms, and William H. Harrison, the ninth incumbent, served only one month, owing to death.

Washington, the first President, is the only one that has been elected unanimously.

Three Presidents, Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams and Rutherford B. Hayes, were chosen to fill the office of President by the House of Representatives. Hayes was chosen by a special committee of the House.

THREE PRESIDENTS ASSASSINATED

Three Presidents have been assassinated. Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865, by Wilkes Booth, an actor, in Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C. Booth was shot and killed by Sergt. Boston Corbett, April 26, 1865, while resisting capture.

Garfield was shot by Charles Jules Guiteau, while in the Pennsylvania Station, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881, and died at Elberna, Long Beach, N. J., September 19, 1881. His assassin was hanged at Washington, D. C., June 30, 1882.

McKinley was shot September 6, 1901, by Louis Czolgosz, while in the Temple of Music, at the Pan-American Exposition, being held at Buffalo, and died at the home of John C. Milburn, Buffalo, September 14, 1901. The assassin was electrocuted at Auburn State Prison, N. Y., October 29, 1901.

Jackson was shot at by a house painter named Richard Lawrence, in the Capitol City, but the pistol missed fire.

Ex-President Roosevelt was fired at and wounded, by John Schrank, an insane man, while at Milwaukee, Wis., October 14, 1912.

OLDEST AND YOUNGEST PRESIDENT

W. H. Harrison was 68 when elected to the Presidency, being the oldest citizen to assume that office, and Roosevelt was the youngest, being elected at the age of 42.

John Adams, the second President, was the father of John Quincy Adams, the sixth President, and Benjamin Harrison, the twenty-

third President, was the grandson of the ninth President, W. H. Harrison.

The State of Ohio has sent the largest number of sons to the White House; seven in number, with Virginia and New York second; four in number.

ABOUT THE WHITE HOUSE

The site for the White House was selected by President Washington, who together with Major Peter Charles L'Enfant laid out the City of Washington, in 1791.

The original cost of the Executive Mansion was defrayed from the sale of property donated by the Carrolls of Maryland and others of Virginia.

James Hoban, a Dublin architect, made the plans, being successful in an architects competition. The cornerstone was laid October 13, 1792.

President John Adams and wife were the first to occupy the White House, doing so in November, 1800.

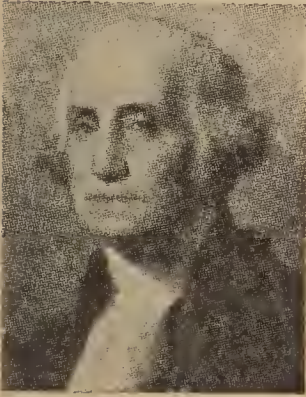
The White House was burned in 1814 by British soldiers, and Mr. Hoban superintended its reconstruction.

The principal apartments in the White House are officially designated: the East Room, Red Room, Blue Room, Green Room, State Dining Room, Family Dining Room, and Usher's Lobby. There are a Family Floor, a main stairway, and a private staircase and elevators.

The dimensions of the White House, in 1840, were length or frontage, 170 feet; depth or width, 86 feet. The mansion was built of gray sandstone, which was painted white after the fire, hence the name "the White House." Architect Hoban had modelled the structure after the palace of the Duke of Leinster.

The President's Office Building is located at the West of the White House. It was built and occupied in 1902, and was enlarged later. The building contains the President's Room, the Cabinet Room, a room for the President's Secretary, a telegraph room, a press room, and rooms for the clerical force.

OUR PRESIDENTS



1. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Virginia. Two terms, 1789-1797.

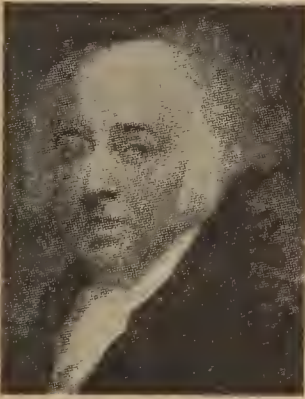
Born, 1732, Bridges Creek, Va. Died 1799.

Surveyor, farmer, soldier, statesman.

Elected by whole people.

Age 57.

Episcopalian.



2. JOHN ADAMS.

Massachusetts. One term, 1797-1801

Born, 1735, Braintree, Mass. Died 1826.

Lawyer, statesman.

Harvard, 1755.

Elected by Federalists.

Age 61.

Unitarian.



3. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Virginia. Two terms, 1801-1809.

Born, 1743, Shadwell, Va. Died 1826.

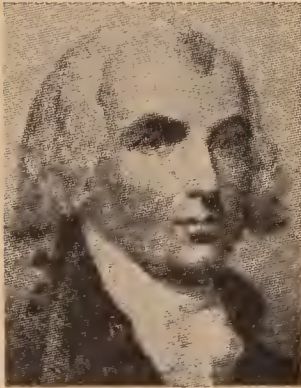
Lawyer, statesman.

William and Mary, 1762.

Elected by Republicans (Now termed Democrats).

Age 57.

Liberal.



4. JAMES MADISON.

Virginia. Two terms, 1809-1817.

Born, 1751, Port Conway, Va. Died 1836.

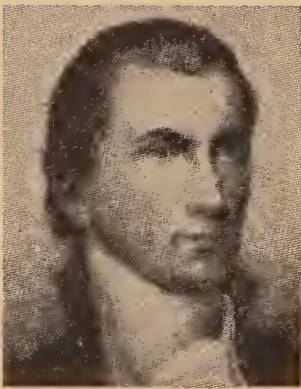
Lawyer, clergyman, statesman.

Princeton, 1771.

Elected by Republicans (Now termed Democrats.)

Age 57.

Episcopalian.



5. JAMES MONROE.

Virginia. Two terms, 1817-1825.

Born, 1758, Westmoreland County, Va. Died 1831.

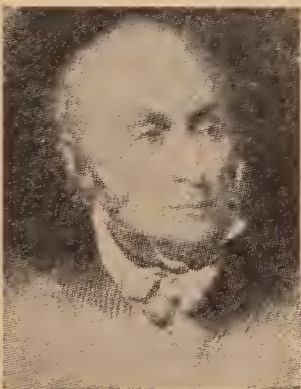
Soldier, lawyer, statesman.

William and Mary, 1776.

Elected by Republicans (Now termed Democrats.)

Age 58.

Episcopalian.



6. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Massachusetts. One term, 1825-1829.

Born, 1767, Braintree, Mass. Died 1848.

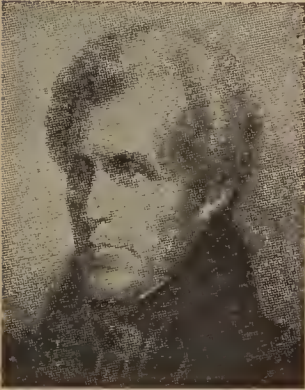
Lawyer, statesman.

Harvard, 1787.

Elected by House of Representatives.

Age 57

Unitarian.



7. ANDREW JACKSON.

Tennessee. Two terms, 1829-1837.

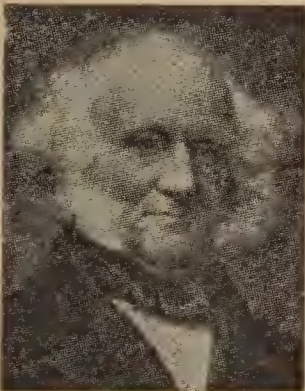
Born, 1767, Waxhaw Settlement, N. Car. Died 1845.

Statesman, lawyer, soldier.

Elected by Democrats.

Age 61.

Presbyterian.



8. MARTIN VAN BUREN.

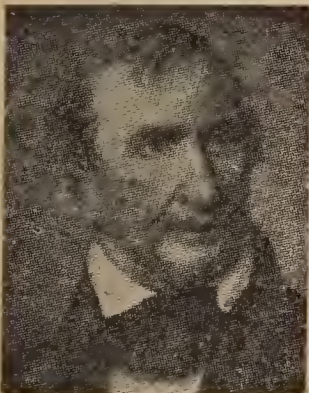
New York. One term, 1837-1841.

Born, 1781, Kinderhook, N. Y. Died 1862.

Elected by Democrats.

Age 54.

Reform Dutch.



9. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

Ohio. One month, 1841. (Death.)

Born, 1773, Berkeley, Va. Died 1841.

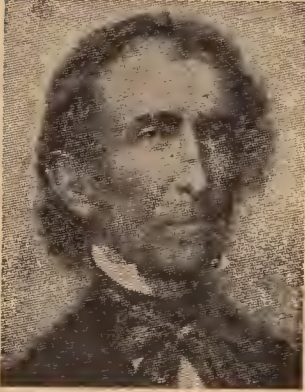
Soldier, statesman.

Hampden-Sidney, 1790.

Elected by Whigs.

Age 68.

Episcopalian.

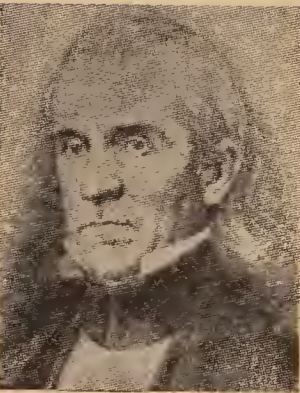


10. JOHN TYLER.

Ohio. Three years, eleven months,
1841-1845. (Completing Harrison's
term.)

Born, 1790, Charles City County, Va.
Died 1862.

Lawyer, statesman, soldier.
William and Mary, 1807.
Elected V. Pres. by Whigs.
Age 51.
Episcopalian.

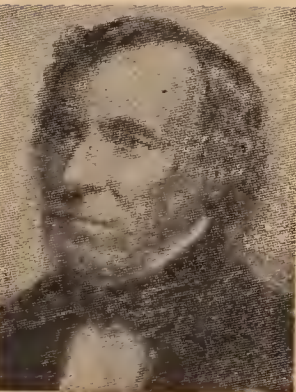


11. JAMES K. POLK.

Tennessee. One term, 1845-1849.

Born, 1795, Mecklenburg County, N.
Car. Died 1849.

Lawyer, statesman.
University of North Carolina, 1818.
Elected by Democrats.
Age 49.
Presbyterian.

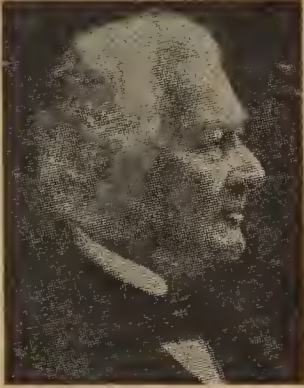


12. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Louisiana. One year and four months,
1849-1850. (Death.)

Born, 1784, Orange County, Va. Died
1850.

Soldier, statesman.
Elected by Whigs.
Age 64.
Episcopalian.



13. MILLARD FILLMORE.

New York. Two years, eight months, 1850-1853. (Completing Taylor's term.)

Born, 1800, Locke, N. Y. Died 1874.

School teacher, lawyer, statesman.

Elected V. Pres. by Whigs.

Age 50.

Unitarian.



14. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

New Hampshire. One term, 1853-1857.

Born, 1804, Hillsboro, New Hamp.

Died 1869.

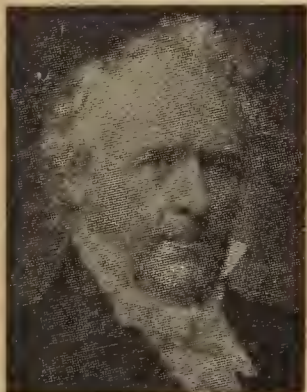
Soldier, statesman.

Bowdoin, 1824.

Elected by Democrats.

Age 48.

Episcopalian.



15. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Pennsylvania. One term, 1857-1861.

Born, 1791, Franklin County, Pa. Died 1868.

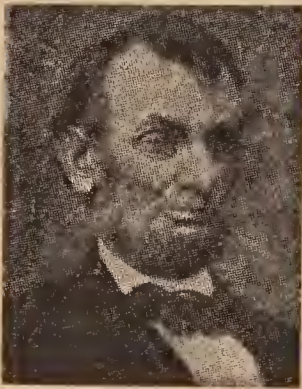
Lawyer, statesman, soldier.

Dickinson, 1809.

Elected by Democrats.

Age 65.

Presbyterian.



16. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Illinois. One term, six weeks, 1861-1865. (Assassinated.)

Born, 1809, Hardin County, Ken.
Died 1865.

Lawyer, statesman.

Elected by Republicans.

Age 52.

Presbyterian.



17. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Tennessee. Three years, ten and one-half months, 1865-1869. (Completing Lincoln's term.)

Born, 1808, Raleigh, N. Car. Died 1875.

Statesman.

Elected V. Pres. by Republicans.

Age 56.

Methodist.



18. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Illinois. Two terms, 1869-1877.

Born, 1822, Point Pleasant, Ohio.

Died 1885:

General, statesman.

West Point, 1843.

Elected by Republicans.

Age 46.

Methodist.



19. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Ohio. One term, 1877-1881.

Born, 1822, Delaware, O. Died 1893.

Soldier.

Kenyon, 1842.

Elected by Republicans.

Age 54.

Methodist.



20. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

Ohio. Six months, fifteen days, 1881.
(Assassinated.)

Born, 1831, Orange, O. Died 1881.

Educator, soldier.

Williams, 1856.

Elected by Republicans.

Age 49.

Disciples.



21. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

New York. Three years, five months,
fifteen days, 1881-1885. (Completing
Garfield's term.)

Born, 1830, Fairfield, Ver. Died 1886.

Lawyer.

Union, 1848.

Elected V. Pres. by Republicans.

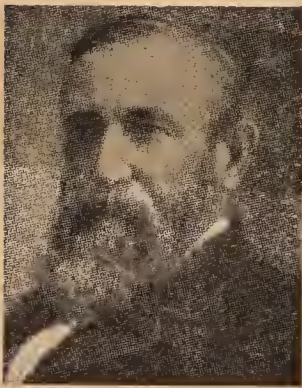
Age 50.

Episcopalian.



22. GROVER CLEVELAND.

New York. One term, 1885-1889.
Born, 1837, Caldwell, N. J. Died 1908.
Lawyer.
Elected by Democrats.
Age 47.
Presbyterian.



23. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Indiana. One term, 1889-1893.
Born, 1833, North Bend, O. Died 1901.
Soldier, lawyer.
Miami, 1853.
Elected by Republicans.
Age 55.
Presbyterian.



24. GROVER CLEVELAND.

New York. One term, 1893-1897. (See
above.)
Age 55.

25. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Ohio. One term, six months, ten days,
1897-1901. (Assassinated.)
Born, 1843, Niles, O. Died 1901.
Soldier, lawyer.
Elected by Republicans.
Age 54.
Presbyterian.



26. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
New York. Two terms lacking six months, ten days, 1901-1909. (Completing McKinley's term); then elected.
Born, 1858, New York City. Died 1919.
Soldier; lawyer.
Harvard, 1880.
Elected by Republicans first, as Vice Pres., then President.
Age 42.
Reform Dutch.



27. WILLIAM H. TAFT.
Ohio. One term, 1909-1913.
Born, 1857, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Lawyer, College Professor. (Yale Law School.)
Yale, 1878.
Elected by Republicans.
Age 51.
Unitarian.



28. WOODROW WILSON.
New Jersey. Two terms, 1913-1921.
Born, 1856, Staunton, Va.
Lawyer, College President. (Princeton.)
Princeton, 1879.
Elected by Democrats.
Age 56.
Presbyterian.

29. WARREN G. HARDING.
See page 236.



30. CALVIN COOLIDGE

President of the United States of America.

Began unexpired term of Warren G. Harding, August 3, 1923.

Born, 1872, Plymouth, Vermont.

Amherst, 1895.

Congregationalist.

Lawyer; Governor, Massachusetts.

Elected Vice President by Republicans, 1921.

Age 51.





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